

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

MORE COMING

Madison Uniform Rank Will Attend Jubilee.

Captain W. L. Johnson of the Uniform Rank has just received a communication from the captain commanding the Uniform Rank at Madison stating that his company will be here to take part in the parade and military jubilee on July 5th. This will make a total of thirteen military companies who are to take part in the exercises of the day and is exactly the number of companies the committee started out to bring. However, there will be more men in line than was anticipated as the companies responding are larger than the average was expected to be.

We are now assured of five Modern Woodmen teams, four Uniform Ranks, three Cantons and a Zouave company. Among these cities of Washington, Bedford, Shelbyville, Madison, New Albany, Seymour and Indianapolis and other intervening towns including Scottsburg, Edinburg, Freetown and Heltonville will be represented. Brownstown, Underwood and numerous other towns will be represented in the parade either by a band or some other organization or by automobiles. Through home pride in the organizations they are sending out and because they want to be here each of these towns and cities will send a large delegation to the jubilee. Some of them will send people here by the hundreds. Brownstown will probably have the largest representation, while Columbus, Scottsburg, Indianapolis, Bedford, Madison and Washington are expected to be good seconds. There are also expected to be large delegations here from New Albany, Shelbyville, Franklin, North Vernon, Edinburg, Freetown, Heltonville and most every other town or city in a radius of fifty miles. Everybody everywhere is talking about the jubilee. The newspapers are advertising it, bills have been sent broadcast. Some towns and cities have been billed from house to house. The railroads and interurban lines are advertising it along their respective lines and advertising their special train service for that occasion. Being midway between Louisville and Indianapolis the interurban cars will do one of their biggest days' business since the roads have been in operation.

A large number of men are at work at the city park today and a walk out that way will show anyone what a busy place it is. There are electricians, carpenters, decorators and other men who are working hard to get everything in readiness for the occasion. There are stands already up and others are being erected. The merry-go-round has been here for several days, the high diving apparatus has been here since the first of the week and shipments of other apparatus for special attractions are arriving. The high divers and some others who are to take part in the special attractions are already in the city and by tomorrow evening it will begin to look like we are ready to begin.

It is well that our hustlers got together early, and began to make preparations for the special events and the advertising, for even eight weeks is a short time in which to make preparations for a program of such magnitude.

Mrs. M. A. McCurdy, state organizer of the W. C. T. U., who has been in this city the past few days in the interest of their work, and who lectured at the A. M. E. church Thursday evening, went to Bedford this morning, where she will lecture at the First Methodist church Sunday, and at the A. M. E. church in the evening. She will return to Seymour again in the near future for another lecture, the announcement of which will be made later.

Try a lemon shake, they're great. Lanham's lunch counter, next to Berdon's barber shop.

Get pies and all kinds of cakes of Loertz and save work and worry this hot weather.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay

Bath Articles

Sponges, Soaps, Sea Salt, Talcum Powder, Bath Powders, Bath Brushes, Toilet Waters, Perfumes.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

DIED

STATESMAN—Jesse I. Statesman, an old soldier residing on S. Pine street, between Tipton and Brown, died at his home Thursday evening about 5:30. Age 74 years 3 months and 15 days. He leaves a wife. A brother resides in Missouri. Walter Statesman, of this city is a half brother. There is also a grand child and other relatives. He was a cooper by trade and was a resident of Seymour for several years.

Funeral services from the residence Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. A. Winn, pastor of the Central Christian church. Burial at the city cemetery.

Court of Honor Special.

The Court of Honor special out of Seymour Thursday afternoon went out just a few minutes ahead of the 3:17 Hoosier Flyer and made a good run to Indianapolis, remaining ahead of the Flyer all the way to the city. They had a pleasant trip and returning left Indianapolis about midnight, arriving home shortly before two o'clock this morning. Among those who went up from here were: Mrs. John Hair, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kasperlain, Robert Hair, Mr. and Mrs. John Pfaffenberger, Isaac Gardner, Mrs. Joe Brown, Joseph Brown, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Kramer and daughter Ruth, Mrs. Thomas Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carter, Misses Maud and Susie Gardner, Grace Brown and May Russell, W. J. Weaver, Harry Heimbaugh, Miss Margaret Johnson, Claude Heimbaugh, Paul Hartley, George Kress, Miss Minnie Holmes, Miss Nell Ruddick, Miss Bertha Staudt, Mrs. John Staudt, Miss Albertina Bruengger, Misses Pearl and Luella Cordes, Julius Harlow and Mrs. Anna Lee and several others. Arthur P. Carter is captain of the team. They report a delightful time at Indianapolis and appreciated the hospitality shown them.

Railroad Inspector.

The railroad commission of Indiana has announced the appointment of Robert T. Proctor, of Elkhart, father of State Senator Robert E. Proctor, as an inspector for the commission, the appointment to become effective August 1. Mr. Proctor has been an engineer on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern for thirty-nine years, and in that time has been called up on the "green carpet" only once. He was then laid off for thirty days, but before the order became effective, he was reinstated by a direct order of the general superintendent. According to Chairman Wood, of the commission, this is one of the most remarkable service records among locomotive engineers in the state.

The Colonel Sweat.

The colonel had just emerged, drenched with triumph and dripping with perspiration, from an encounter with a herd of obstinate cattle that had broken down a few sections of fence and invaded a field of choice young corn. He ascended the steps of the country mansion to find his friend and partner the major, calmly fanning himself with a turkey wing and refreshing himself with a mint julep of edifying proportions. "Majah," announced the colonel, "I'll bet I've sweat no less than seventeen gallons!" "Beggins your pahdon, Kubnel," returned the major, desisting from a long libation, "gentlemen don't sweat; they perspire. Hosses sweat." "Well, then," returned the now irritated colonel, glaring at the calm and contented critic of his dictation, "By gad, suh, I'm a hoss!"

Forty-first Birthday.

Ed Clark was given a pleasant surprise Thursday evening at his home at No. 3 E. Brown street in honor of his forty-first birthday. Quite a number of his friends came in to spend the evening and the surprise was complete.

Refreshments were served and the home was beautifully decorated. Mr. Clark received some beautiful presents as a further evidence of the esteem of his friends. After the refreshments were served the large company remained to spend a pleasant social evening together.

Hoadley's Cut Rate Groceries

Save your money for the 4th big dinner. Send us your order at once.

j23d Hoadley's

Airdome.

The airdome opened for the season last evening with a good crowd and a good program.

Will Harris, the horse buyer, was a passenger to St. Louis over the B. & O. S-W. at noon Thursday.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

LINE OF MARCH

Parade Will Pass Over Several Principal Streets.

The committee having in charge the parade for July 5th have decided on a line march which will be more than one mile in length and will cover one or more blocks on several of our principal streets. Familiarize yourself with this line of march and be ready to answer questions asked by visitors.

The military division will form at Second and Chestnut and the automobile and the other two divisions at Fourth and Chestnut. The parade will move west on Fourth street from Chestnut to Walnut, south on Walnut five squares to Bruce, east on Bruce to Chestnut, north on Chestnut to Second, east on Second to Ewing, north on Ewing to Sixth and east on Sixth to the city park—a total distance of seventeen blocks. Walnut will probably be the only street on which the entire parade can be seen at one time, as neither the distance from Bruce street to Second on the brick street or from Second to Sixth street on Ewing is likely to be sufficient to hold the entire parade. The opportunities for viewing the parade on either of the three streets mentioned above or anywhere on the brick streets will be excellent.

Mad Dog Scare.

A call came in for the police shortly after two o'clock this afternoon to look after a supposed mad dog that was running up and down the street at Third and Pine. Chief Moritz responded promptly and found the dog lying near the sidewalk at Second and Pine. It was a strange dog and was in that locality for an hour. Those who knew the dog was there were uneasy about it and the dog seemed to have no owner and wore no tag. The Chief after some deliberation decided to dispatch the dog to his happy hunting grounds. The first shot missed its mark and the dog set up a howl which was more nerve racking than an ordinary mad dog. He had evidently been brought back to life. Two more shots were unsuccessful and the dog was run under a porch a square away. After some trouble he was induced to come out and meet his fate.

Hot Weather Suggestions.

Some Seymour merchants are claiming space every day to tell the public of the doings at their stores. Some of them are conducting special sales and they are reaching the people by using space in the REPUBLICAN. There are a lot of good hot weather suggestions in the REPUBLICAN today. The people are taking advantage of them. You can look for a big trade Saturday. Everybody profits by store news.

New Store.

Frank Kerkhof is moving from Indianapolis to Seymour. He has rented the store room one door north of the Thomas Clothing Company and opened a cigar and confectionary store. He will also conduct an ice cream parlor. He is a good citizen and we are glad he is coming back home.

Will Build Soon.

E. C. Bollinger as agent has sold the last one of the lots in the Humes addition on east 4th street to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Dunn for \$625. They expect to build them a nice home on this lot in the near future. Mr. Bollinger still has a few other desirable building lots that can be had at reasonable prices.

Gets Check.

C. R. Ruttkar received a check for \$1000 from the Woodmen of the World and has turned same over to Mrs. Manning, whose husband carried that amount of insurance in the order. Mrs. Manning is a daughter of Samuel Baker and is now making her home with him.

Will Take It to Higher Court. Brazil, Ind., July 1.—In the circuit court the jury in the case of the state against the drinking club of this city reported a disagreement. The evidence and testimony in the case will be compiled and a transcript sent to the federal court, where there will be a final hearing of the case. The club will continue doing business under bond, and it is probable that no other clubs will be started in this city or county until the federal court gives a decision.

Watermelons and cantaloupes at the Model grocery.

Option Ruling.

Judge H. J. Paulus of the Grant Circuit Court Tuesday decided that the word "passage" as written in the county local option law refers to the time the law became effective and that liquor licenses granted after Sept. 26, the date on which the Legislature physically passed the law and the Governor affixed his signature, and before Nov. 20, the date on which the acts were proclaimed, are valid and good for one year from the time they were granted.

Judge Paulus is recognized as one of the ablest circuit court judges in Indiana and his ruling on this question has been awaited with general interest throughout the state. The opinion contains more than 5,000 words.

The prosecutor filed an exception to the ruling, but it is understood no appeal will be taken, since the question has already been carried from Wabash county to the Supreme Court.

Judge Paulus quotes fifteen or twenty authorities to sustain his opinion and in concluding says:

"We are constrained by force of the authority cited to hold that the phrases 'after the passage of this act' and 'prior to the passage of this act,' as used in Sec. 9 of the local option statute, must be held to mean and relate to the time of the taking effect of said acts as a law. In other words, by force of the uniform holdings of the court they have acquired a definite legal meaning when used in legislation, and this meaning must be followed, we think, no matter what the subject matter of the legislation may be."

There are two saloons in Seymour, Charles Pauley and William Ross, whose date of closing will be affected by the final decision of the supreme court on the date of the county local option law taking effect.

Sold Bad Stuff.

State Food Inspector A. W. Bruner has been causing quite a stir at French Lick for a few days and as a consequence some of the people there have been called before the court to answer to the charge of violating the pure food law. Recently George B. Lee was fined for selling ice cream that was below the standard. Mrs. Nora Sutton and Willard Campbell for selling milk that was below the standard and Edward T. Duffin for keeping an unsanitary bakery. All of these entered pleas of guilty and each was fined \$10 and costs.

Seymour's Balloon Ascension

Everybody is interested in balloon ascension these days. Seymour will have one of her own on next Monday and it will be the real thing. The weather being favorable we will see one of the professional aeronauts make an ascent from the city park in the afternoon. When about one mile high he will cut himself loose from the balloon and descend in a parachute.

Improvements.

The two story residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carter at the corner of Fourth street and Central avenue is now enclosed and ready for the plasterers. The house will have eight rooms with bath and other modern conveniences. It will be one of the best residences in that part of the city and will be ready to occupy before many weeks.

Special Notice.

Get your supply of gasoline or coal oil on Friday or Saturday as the retail wagon will not be out on the 5th of July.

j2d W. J. ABRAHAM.

Gasoline Light Plant For Sale

Consisting of seven lights in first class condition, cheap. At Miles' Billiard Parlor.

j3d

Day Off.

The rural mail carriers will not cover their routes in the country next Monday, that being a legal holiday.

That's where they all go. Lanham's lunch counter next to Berdon's barber shop.

j3d

AIR DOME

Society Drama
"WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN"

TWO HOURS SHOW
10 CENTS

Tonight

THE HOOSIER

Big Balloon Passes Over Jackson County.

A few early risers sighted a big balloon about 4:30 this morning, three miles south of Seymour. It was the "Hoosier," the Indianapolis balloon that sailed from Indianapolis down into Tennessee two weeks ago and was in the air about 38 hours.

The balloon passed along the Yankee road and was seen by several farmers along the way. It sailed west and south going over Sauers where they shouted to Henry Lambring through their megaphone. From Sauers it seemed to turn more to the south and crossed over into Washington county about 5:30. It did not appear to be more than 1500 feet high and the word "Hoosier" on the big gas bag could be readily seen.

There were four men in the basket, Capt. G. L. Bumbaugh, Cyrus Mead, Dr. L. E. Custer and I. G. Kumber. They left Dayton, Ohio, at 10:05 Thursday night. They took three days' rations and will try to cross the Mississippi river. Their air craft was moving along very smoothly when it passed over this county.

On Gamblers' Trail.

Burt New, Governor Marshall's executive counsel, departed for Jeffersonville by order of the State's executive to make a personal investigation of complaints which have reached the Governor's office that the state laws were being violated with impunity by men with the gambling fever in their veins and a thirst.

Governor Marshall's order to New is to make a personal investigation, and, if things are found as reported, to bring the matter to the attention of the judge and the prosecuting attorneys of Floyd and Clark Counties, the condition in Jeffersonville being one in which New Albany shares.

There have been a number of appeals made to Governor Marshall to the effect that the laws against gambling and the liquor laws were being violated openly. Poolrooms open to the men who are "in right," he was informed, were in operation, with bookmaking, also, and plenty of money changing hands. The Sunday closing law was stated to be practically inoperative, the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville being a sort of Sunday mecca for the thirsty and city officers were not trying to enforce the laws.

"It looked like a case where I should interfere," said Governor Marshall. "If the conditions are as reported, it may be necessary for me to take a hand personally. However, I think Mr. New's presence will be understood."

Park Concessions.

The park concessions committee informs us that besides a number of other concessions there will be about fifteen stands and eating places at the park as far as is known now. These will include popcorn, crackerjack, ice cream, lemonade, sandwiches, hamburger, candies, cigars, baby racks and other novelties.

The committee is of the opinion that this will not be half enough stands to accommodate the people and that if as many more concessions are asked for before tomorrow night every stand will be sold out clean. One outside party who has been looking ahead to the probabilities of an enormous crowd has asked for three concessions, but the majority of the stand privileges so far have been sold to home people. These will be all the way from small stands selling hamburger to stands where you can get almost anything from a cool refreshing drink to a good substantial meal, including many side courses.

Want Free Delivery.

Winona Lake's summer population runs as high as 5,000 and with the present system these people have some difficulty in receiving their mail with any degree of promptness. As the receipts are within a few hundred dollars of the sum necessary for the granting of free delivery, an inspector has been ordered to make an investigation and report at the earliest practicable date, in case the requirements are met.

Notice.

Positively no fireworks or firearms will be allowed on the grounds at the city park on Monday, July 5th, except those used by the Jubilee committee.

j3d COMMITTEE.

A big hot lunch for 5c at Lanham's lunch counter.

j3d

A Unique Nation.

We are a unique nation; the 4th of July is a unique holiday. In the words of James G. Blaine, "The United States is the only country with a known birthday. All the rest began, they know not when, and grew into power, they know not how." Nor is the nation unique in its birthday alone—it is unique in its greatness. The vastness of its territory, its resources, its wealth, its power, its possibilities, cannot be put into words, nor can the mind grasp them. Unique, too, we stand in the declarations of our constitution, in the genius of our government, in the thoughts and ambitions of its people. No other nation has a birthday, but no other could celebrate one with so much cause for joy and pride, and the Fourth of July is a day of much meaning, not only to us, but to the world. Everywhere throughout the states, Americans will celebrate the day in the American way—noisily, boastfully, and with little taste, but they will do it genuinely and very earnestly. A great deal of money will go up in smoke, many grandiloquent orations will be made, and a number of people will be killed, for Americans do not value money or words, or life either over-highly. All this is the American way and will be done because we are a very young and healthy nation, and lusty red blood runs through its veins. Even yet we are hardly more than an experiment, great and very serious problems confront us on every side, but we will not think of these things now. We will simply rejoice that we are the greatest nation in the world and do so, as fitting for Americans, with much noise and burning of gunpowder. It will be well, however, not to get too close to the fireworks or take the orators too seriously.

Towns In Quandary.

Some six hundred incorporated towns in the state which have not yet achieved the distinction of being called cities, and therefore are controlled by a special town act of the general assembly of 1909, are in a quandary as to how to elect their trustees this fall. The office of the attorney general has been appealed to by a number of towns for construction of the new law, but the reply has been, in all instances, that there is no power in the state to construe the law except the supreme court, and that although the law as printed seemingly means nothing at all, nevertheless it is the law.

The conflicts of language in this act have served to call attention to numerous errors in the 1909 volume of the acts. According to an attache of the attorney general's office, more brackets indicating clerical, grammatical, or typographical errors are to be found in the 1909 volume than in any preceding volume of acts.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL) NOTARY PUBLIC.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

New Building and Loan Association.

Just a little money invested each week in the New Building and Loan Association will accumulate, in a short time, to a large sum. Investigate our plan.

Full information at the office of HARRY M. MILLER, Secretary.

j4tdf Shave with Berdon, the barber.

NICKEL TONIGHT

"Who Has My Sky Piece" and "The Crazy Barber"

SONG:
"On the Hill Where the Honey-suckle Grows."

By Miss Helen Downs.

There seems nothing left for Mr. Roosevelt to shoot but the rapids.

The house fly is feeling the power of the press. A folded newspaper is the best fly getter.

When a girl grows to be "as large as her mother, and almost as fine looking," both are pleased.

Henry H. Rogers was once a newsboy, but of course he could not remember all the people who handed him plugged nickels.

The ashes of George Meredith are to be buried from Westminster Abbey. Even his most ardent admirers hardly thought he was so great.

The Shah of Persia has solved the problem of home rule. He gives the people lots of constitutions, but he is himself the enabling act.

Cleanliness may be next to godliness, but it is necessary to get next by the use of American soap. There is a 50 per cent duty on soap.

Atlanta recently had a musical festival and cleared \$11,000. This is really astounding. The profits would probably not have been much greater if it had been a prize fight.

Speaking of the matter of woman suffrage, about what per cent of the general average of men throughout the country believe their wives are incapable of voting intelligently?

Because a Kansas murderer wrote poetry his sentence has been commuted. Can't understand this. Wires must have got crossed somehow. Possibly it was his victim who had the poetry habit.

Americans are accused now of possessing elementary morals. This would seem to give us an important advantage over those Europeans who are still struggling up the long slope which leads to the elementary morals plateau.

For the purpose of paying an election bet a man has pushed a baby carriage from East Palestine, O., to Washington. Unfortunately, however, no great percentage of the people will believe his political principles are any more thoroughly vindicated than they were before.

In spite of Saint Paul's opinion that it is unseemly for a woman's head to be uncovered in church, the members of a church in Massachusetts have passed a resolution asking women attending the services to remove their hats. Saint Paul might have felt differently if he had foreseen the "merry widow" hat.

Prof. Percival Lowell, in a recent lecture on astronomy, said that the world is likely to come to an end through the falling of a dark star into the sun. As the final catastrophe will not occur until twelve or fifteen years after the star has become visible through reflected light, and as no such star is now threatening us, it will be safe to plant the garden as usual this spring, and to anticipate eating the green stuff later in the summer.

When a young man who has been termed "the Booker Washington of the Southwest" opened a school for negroes in a Texas city some ten years ago, he found the whites distrustful and unfriendly, and adopted as the motto of the school the words, "Strive always to treat others better than they treat you." Teachers and pupils were urged to try to live up to this principle, and the testimony now is that, so far as they and their neighbors are concerned, it has solved the race problem—as, in the long run, it would solve any other.

"Ragtime" music, which was itself a reaction from music without much music in it, has now suffered from reaction. It is no longer played at the theaters. It has lost its grip on the musical shows, and it has been banished by the restaurant orchestras. The death and funeral of ragtime, according to a leading American composer who claims to have originated it, was due to overwork. Sousa had a thousand imitators, as Charles H. Hoyt had. In the realm of drama, Hoyt demonstrated that the follies of contemporary life could be hit off without taking them too seriously. There was seldom a problem in his plays. He simply held the mirror up to nature, and it mattered not that what he elevated was not a plain surface, but one of those concave-convex affairs which the laughing galleries have made familiar. His pictures were grossly distorted, but always good because based on truth. Ragtime music served a purpose similar to that of the Hoyt skits in withdrawing temporarily the attention of composers from the too serious contemplation of classic scores. That it has gone is a relief, not from the evils of the original ragtime, which had a melody, but because the spurious ragtime were such a brazen and untamable set of undesirable citizens.

The growth of cities is constantly enlarging the scope of possibilities in the field of engineering, because it is constantly demanding things which

on account of the expense, would once have been impossible. The subways in Boston and New York are cases in point, and so, too, are the water-supply systems of both cities, and the great drainage canal of Chicago. Now New York is studying how to increase its stock of drinking water, which becomes inadequate almost as rapidly as the system which provides it is extended. The latest plan under consideration is the stupendous task of tapping Lake Erie, three hundred miles away, and bringing the water down to Manhattan in a pipe or conduit capable of providing a billion gallons every twenty-four hours. The question is purely one of money. The cost is estimated by the engineers who have made the survey to be one hundred and fifty million dollars. It is regarded as possible that some of the cities on the way may be willing to share the expense for the privilege of tapping the pipe.

The interesting news comes from California that Luther Burbank, the breeder of new plant varieties, has been permanently "capitalized," or endowed. Three wealthy men have organized a stock company for the purpose of marketing the Burbank products, and especially with a view to developing the spineless cactus. Mr. Burbank expresses himself as much pleased at the prospect of being relieved of all thought and worry about the financial end of his work, and of being free to prosecute his experiments with a single mind. Among other interesting questions, this new arrangement calls up the matter of money-making as a distinct art. There is no doubt that it is an art, a special gift which is bestowed frequently upon men who in other directions have minds of most ordinary character and capacity. In contrast are the men who "can make anything but money," who have genius and yet find it hard to make a living. No one of the parties to the California arrangement belongs distinctively to these classes; nevertheless, they represent on one side capital, on the other, genius, and the union between them ought to be of the greatest benefit to the race. The capitalizing of special ability is as old as human history, yet each new incident is always interesting. The kings who provided a place at court for the jesters and the troubadours were in a small way setting genius free. The establishment of a laureateship and of pensions for poets is another instance; and coming down to modern times, Mr. Carnegie in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Mr. Rockefeller in his gift for medical research, are doing the same thing—that is, setting genius free. Nothing is more creditable to men of wealth than this perception that other traits of mind may be higher than the gift of money-making, and that it is true public service to give such traits free play.

"CHRISTIAN" NATIONS.

Brute Force Philosophy of Nietzsche Guiding Principle of Powers.

A contemporary indulges in rash speculations respecting the benefits to accrue to the Ottoman empire when it shall be partitioned among the "Christian nations of Europe," remarks the Mexican Herald.

One fails to recognize any modern nation which the designation fits. Really Christian nations would not be armed to the teeth, as it were, and spend half their revenues in preparations for war. "Never since Christianity came," says a recent writer, "has there been a time when the course of nations was so marked by violence and the power of aggression. Opportunity and strength are recognized as the sole guides for international behavior. The most solemn pledges are set aside without question, and the rupture of treaties is accepted almost without protest when the power that breaks the treaties is strong enough in itself or its allies to secure the fruits of its violence by threats of war. 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' we are told; but if one great power claims that blessing for the action of a fortnight ago, it must be with a sardonic smile. When a man stops a quarrel by presenting a pistol at the head of the injured party, he may be described as a peacemaker of a kind, but it is a peculiar kind, not coming, we think, within the meaning of the blessing."

The guiding principles of modern nations are not those of Christ, but rather those of Nietzsche, the teacher of the right of might and the glorifier of brute force, who counsels the trampling down remorselessly of the weak. The press of the world daily tells of the bitter hostility of the great nations, and speculations as to the future of aerial navigation revolve around the employment of airships as agents of destruction. The most advanced nations of the old world are at this moment concentrating seventeenth of their energies upon the means of fighting each other, in a war which, when it comes, will shake the world and give the yellow race its chance to win new ground at the expense of white civilization.

No Apprehension.

"I made a garden this year, but my next-door neighbor went in for fowls." "There'll be trouble between you." "Guess not. My garden ain't coming up and his chickens are dying of cholera."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

People have so many faults, and suffer so many humiliations, that we wonder anyone is conceited.

Families with babies and families without babies are so sorry for each other.

The Curfew Rings,

But Nobody in St. Louis Pays Any Attention to It.

Curfew shall ring to-night and tomorrow night in this village of St. Louis, just as it rang throughout Europe long before the Norman conquest. Besides the whistles will blow "curfew" in this lonesome town. Every one hears the bells ring and the whistles blow each night, but not one person in 100,000 of the \$60,000 population gives heed to the curfew or thinks of its historic meaning.

Curfew means in St. Louis that all little boys and girls must be off the streets at 9 o'clock, so that the modern watchman of the night may cry "All's well" by rapping his nightstick against the curb. Mothers have gotten into the habit of putting their youngsters to bed by the 9 o'clock whistles or bells, thereby unconsciously obeying the curfew ordinance on the municipal statute books.

But for the youth's under their majorities, who smoke cigarettes and hang around street corners and spit on the sidewalk, the curfew is a mere old "blue law" that might as well not be on the books so far as its enforcement by the police is concerned. Not one of these young "hangers-on" ever heard of a "curfew." Ask one of them and he will reply that it is a bird, possibly a curlew.

The habit of blowing whistles and ringing bells is an unconscious habit—that is the proper word, since habits are second nature and war off more slowly than impulses. Not a factory engineer or a belfry clapper out of 100,000 ever stops to think that here in St. Louis he is fulfilling the habit bred in him by long lines of progenitors when he pulls his whistle cord or bell cord. If you ask him very suddenly what he meant by blowing that whistle or ringing that bell he would look at you askance and begin to make a noise like an ambulance call. Yet he is ringing the bell like a clan or blowing the whistle like an oyster. He simply cannot answer the question, unless he recovers sufficiently from your interrogation to say: "Why, it's 9 o'clock." To be sure, the watch confirms him, but why does he blow the whistle and ring the bell? Because it's 9 o'clock. Of course it's 9 o'clock, and there we go, getting away in good stride for the average vaudeville stunt.

If you were to tell these bell ringers and whistle blowers of this century that they were ringing fires and lights out, they would laugh at you. But the curfew is a relic of mediaeval history, a police regulation that meant "douse the glim" and bank the fires. In some places the curfew hour was 8 o'clock and in others 9 o'clock. In those days, before the steel and concrete buildings, when houses were of wood, fires frequently broke out in the night during the sleep of the inmates. The curfew was to prevent these midnight fires.

The curfew bell was placed in the centre of the town, where its tollings were heard in all parts of the village. The watchman had the right, after the curfew had been rung, to rap on doors of houses where a light was yet burning or from the chimney of which he detected a rising smoke. On his return trip he could arrest offenders if the lights were not out and every sign of fire gone. The practice of ringing the curfew was supposed to have been introduced by William the Conqueror in England, but was abolished by Henry I. The custom, however, prevails in many localities of the United States and France, although it has come to mean in this country that children under certain ages shall not be found unaccompanied by guardians on the street after 9 o'clock. That is the meaning of the ordinance in St. Louis, but it is not enforced; therefore it is a dead letter.

All that remains of the time-honored custom is the unconscious habit of the bell ringer and the whistle blower, and the fact that the mother put her small ones to bed by the 9 o'clock whistle. Just about the time the bells ring or the whistles blow here in St. Louis the street corner loafer and the back alley rowdy is lighting the fire of the cigarette or building up the furnace of his stomach with a tankard or two. The policeman who harks to the whistle and arrests a tender sprig, out after 9, is a curiosity.

Soul-saving organizations that talk more than act rush into print about the evils that lurk around moving picture shows and the saloons. Yet they have forgotten that the curfew ordinance might be operated to good advantage. It is very positive in its terms and if enforced to the letter would prevent every young sprig from poking his nose out on the street after 9 o'clock in St. Louis.—St. Louis Republic.

ANGLER HOOKS A PARTRIDGE.

Captured by a Salmon Fly and Landed with a Net.

Some very nice salmon have been caught up the Frome this year, and as usual they have run large. Capt. Radcliffe has caught two; I believe, Sir E. Strachey one and Mr. Bloomfield

two. The latter had a very curious experience the other day, in fact we might say unique.

While casting his fly over a pool a brace of partridges were disturbed and flew across as he was recovering the line. To his astonishment the hook fastened one of the partridges, which after a desperate fight settled into the water and was duly got in to the landing net. On examination it was found that the hook was not in the bird but around the leg. On being released the partridge, too wet to fly, ran off into a clump of grass and started calling to his mate as though to apologize to her for his inability to fly.

One often has seen and known instances of swifts and swallows being caught on a fly, and once even I remember catching a duck by mistake when spinning, but I do not think any one has ever before captured a partridge on a salmon fly.—From the Field.

NEW TYPE OF MOTOR BOAT.

Propeller Under Middle of Hull—Skag in Place of Keel.

A new type of motor boat, the Roberta, has recently been put in service in Pittsburgh waters by its inventor, Fred J. Heavens. His most radical departure from the conventional forms of boat construction are the placing of the propeller under the middle of the hull and the absence of a keel, the skag taking the place of the latter.

This skag is one-quarter inch by one and a half inches flat iron on edge and gives sufficient steering way for all purposes. The inventor claims that increased speed is obtained by placing the propeller under the middle of the boat, as the purchase of the flukes against the water is constant at all points on the circle described by the revolving propeller.

This is due to the fact of the bottom of the boat being perfectly flat and consequently not disturbing the water to so great an extent as would a round hull, and second to the weight of the boat on the water being directly above the propeller, thus giving the latter a solid body of water in which to work.

Another unusual feature, according to the Technical World, is in the placing of the engine, which is set only four feet from the front, whereas the ordinary plan is to have it in the rear or at the most not more than one-third the distance from the stern. As the engine of the Roberta weighs only thirty-five pounds it was feasible to put it in front. Small as it is and with only one and one-half horsepower it drives the natty little boat through still water at the rate of six miles an hour.

The craft's towing power is extraordinary, as was well shown on one occasion when it towed a flatboat 10 by 25 feet, loaded ten feet high with camp equipment and containing three passengers besides three other persons in the boat, itself, all this against a stiff current in the Allegheny River.

CURIOUS MAN OF KALAMAZOO.

Gets Inquisitive in Broadway and Has an Adventure.

The newsboys had stopped selling their papers to gaze through the iron fence in front of Trinity Church yard on Broadway. A citizen of Kalamazoo, passing by, stopped to look too.

Before he had stood there a moment half a dozen heads were bobbing around his, looking in the same direction. Attempting to back away, he found himself wedged against the iron bars by an ever increasing crowd.

The sidewalk was blocked and many passing around the outskirts of the mass inquired what was the matter. No one knew, but there were many guesses. A man had dropped dead of heart disease; there was a funeral in the churchyard; the sidewalk had caved in.

The street cars had become blocked and a call was sent for the police. The whole street was a jam, and the windows of the office buildings were black with heads, when a dozen blue-coats battled their way to the seat of the trouble.

The man from Kalamazoo, who had despaired of getting out alive, was lifted from the two forms beneath him, showed signs of vigor.

"Hey, youse," said the policeman in charge, "what 'ell's the matter?"

Slowly getting back his breath on the newsboys looked around vacantly for a moment, then his face lighted up.

"Gee," he said, "dey was two chipmunks fightin' on a gravestone."—New York Sun.

The Government of Canada has determined upon a policy of complete restriction of her remaining colonies of beavers. Their near extinction was threatened and only a most rigid enforcement of the present wise law can prevent the entire extinction of this wonderful fur bearer.

Figures issued by the Manchester University point to the fact that women graduates rarely marry. Out of 500 women who have taken degrees only 64 have married graduates of the same university.

Mr. John Rogers of Tewksbury England, who claims descent from the Baron Rogers, who lived at the time of the Crusades, has just celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birthday.

All snakes are short-sighted.

Teaching History to Travellers.

By Edward Williston French

One afternoon, ten years ago, a young woman who lives in eastern Massachusetts was calling on some friends. Conversation drifted to the approaching summer, and she asked her friends where they were going to spend it. "Oh, I don't know," one of them answered. "I rather think we shall go abroad. There isn't anything to see here in New England."

The careless reply grated on the ear of the caller, and her thought, "Nothing to see in New England." And yet ever since she had been a child she had found so much to see and to hear that the days had never seemed long enough or numerous enough.

She remembered how, when she was twelve years old, and her family had a summer home in a quaint old sea-port town, she had gone to the back doors of some of the old houses and asked for a drink of water as an excuse to see the great kitchens, with their fireplaces and cranes, and to absorb the spirit of mystery and romance which hung about the place.

Her life had had an abundance of leisure, and her tastes had led her to study local history and investigate legends of early settlers and of noted personages of later times; so that New England seemed to her a place in which there was a great deal to be seen. Just at that time, too, the opportunities for seeing it were better than they had ever been before, for the lines of electric cars were opening up regions which had previously been accessible only to the pedestrian or the traveler by private conveyance. Why not make use of this new means of transportation to bring travellers into closer touch with the interesting places and incidents of New England history?

Getting a map, she studied the geography of the region, and from the state railway commission secured information as to the railways, completed or under construction. She made a list of the towns within the region she had determined to cover, and then began the real work of visiting each town and cataloguing and describing whatever was interesting there.

Local histories, of course, served as a foundation, but the young woman was by no means content with that. Wherever an event in history had occurred, or a noted person had lived or a house stood which offered anything of interest, she made a personal investigation and gathered facts not to be found in histories.

In each town she sought out the best photographer and secured pictures of what was best worth illustrating and most likely to interest the visitor, or had him make such pictures.

The arrangement of the book was decided with nice calculation of its purpose. It was for travellers, so it should be small, to go easily into pockets. It must contain the important facts, yet it must be interesting and readable; so the salient points of interest in each town were mentioned in a concise list at the margin of each page, while the page itself contained a readable and detailed account. Maps, routes, changes, transfers, fares, hotels, restaurants and lunch-rooms were given in their proper place, and many other things that travellers need or want to know were included. The result was a guide-book such as had not before been produced in America.

The attempt to find a publisher disclosed the fact that the book would cost more than the ten cents which had been determined upon as the price of it. It was necessary to secure advertising enough to cover the deficit and create a balance on the right side.

This also the young woman undertook, and carried to a successful issue by personal work.

The whole undertaking occupied three months. The projector showed her courage when she gave the printer an order for twenty thousand of the guide-books as a first edition. Her faith was justified, however, for not only was all of this edition sold, but also the greater part of a second edition of twenty thousand.

Since then the young woman has prepared and published similar guide-books for three other regions of the country where the trolley roads furnish easy access to scenes of historic interest or natural beauty; and so admirably have they been done that a prominent firm of publishers induced her to prepare for them a large illustrated volume on the historic places of New England, and the myths and legends in which the region is so rich.

Not only has she derived a comfortable income from the hundred thousand of her guide-books which have been sold but she has helped to spread a knowledge of local history, and has opened to thousands of persons a door to inexpensive but delightful outings.—Youth's Companion.

The airship for the Wellman Polar expedition, which has been completed at Gennevillier, has been brought over to London and exhibited at the aero exhibition at Olympia.

SHAKESPEARE'S EDUCATION.

A Few Words of Common Sense on a Much Abused Theme.

The controversy, indeed, seems an intolerably idle and unfruitful matter. It is interesting, however, at one point, when it turns on the question of Shakespeare's "education." If we accept Jonson's account of the author or of the plays, we must take it that, roughly speaking, he was a man who could make sense of a Latin author without being a critical scholar, while his Greek, elementary to begin with, had become a vanishing quantity. And it is extraordinary that everybody should not see that such a "smattering" was amply sufficient—for a man of genius. Keats could not read a line of Greek; and who has written more exquisitely of things Greek than the author of the sonnet "On first looking into Chapman's Homer, of the 'Ode on a Grecian Urn,' of the 'Hymn to Pan?' What did Keats know critically of the romantic spirit of the Middle Ages? And who has embodied that spirit more wonderfully than the author of 'La Belle Dame sans Merci'?" What did Keats understand of "Provençal song"? He had probably some vague recollection of having read some vague passage about troubadours. It seems that it must be stated—not surely for the first time—that genius is in itself an education, nay, that it is the only true education, for which the scholastic training is the pale and feeble substitute. By infinite pains, by many years of labor, with daily drudgery, we, who have not genius, may, if we have some degree of perception, arrive at a shadow of the knowledge which Keats, by a mystic and intuitive process, gained from a little Virgil and a good deal of Lempriere. And, seeing that it is granted on all sides that Shakespeare, the playwright, was not only a man of genius, but the man of genius of all ages, it will be seen at once that all questions as to whether Mr. Roche, one of the Stratford schoolmasters, was or was not "Walter Roche of Corpus Christi, fellow 1558, B.A. 1559, and presumably M.A. in 1562," are utterly beside the mark.

Falstaff, Shallow, Romeo, Hamlet, Othello are not matter of the schools—high-grade or low-grade; they are works of the supreme creative imagination, transmuting legend, tradition, fact, fable, into immortal masterpieces. The case of Shakespeare is the case of all men of genius, exalted to the highest power; in him eminently, in his fellows in a less degree, it may be said that there is no ratio, no relation, no proportion between scholastic information and the accomplished work. "Venus and Adonis" owes, in all probability, nothing whatever to Mr. Roche or to his tribe; the materials may have been gained in the chance conversation of an afternoon; from a casual phrase or two overheard in the theatre or in the tavern. The "Ancient Mariner," according to De Quincey, had a dry and insufficient origin enough from a passage in a book of voyages; and perhaps if Coleridge had been less "educated," we should have had many splendid and completed poems instead of a fragmentary, misty and incomplete philosophy. And, finally, it must be remembered that Shakespeare was an Elizabethan; and he who breathed the Elizabethan air received ex opere operato, the most liberal of all educations.—London Nation.

Some Pluck About Tim.

The old gentleman, in his heart, did not object to the young man as a son-in-law, but he was one of that kind of gentlemen who like to raise objections first, and then reach an agreement as though conferring a favor. When the young man called he was ready for him.

"So," he interrupted, fiercely, almost before the suitor could commence, "you want me to let you marry my daughter, do you?"

The young man very coolly responded:

"I didn't say so, did I?"

The old gentleman gasped.

"But you were going to say so?"

"Who told you I was?" inquired the applicant, seeing his advantage.

"But you want me to let you marry her, don't you?"

"No."

"No!" exclaimed the old gentleman, almost falling off his chair.

"That's what I said."

"Then what the mischief do you want?"

"I want you to give your consent."

replied the youth, pleasantly. "I am going to marry her, anyhow, but we thought your consent wouldn't be a bad thing as a start."

It took the old gentleman a minute to realize the situation. When he did he put out his hand.

"Shake hands, my boy," said he.

"I've been looking for a son-in-law with some pluck about him, and I'm sure you'll do first-class."—Kansas City Journal.

Brutal Indifference.

It seems since his marriage Jack Thornley has developed into a perfect brute.

"You surprise me! What has he done?"

"Why, the other night while his wife was regaling him with all the particulars of that choice Verifast scandal she noticed that he seemed very quiet. And what do you think? He was sound asleep!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

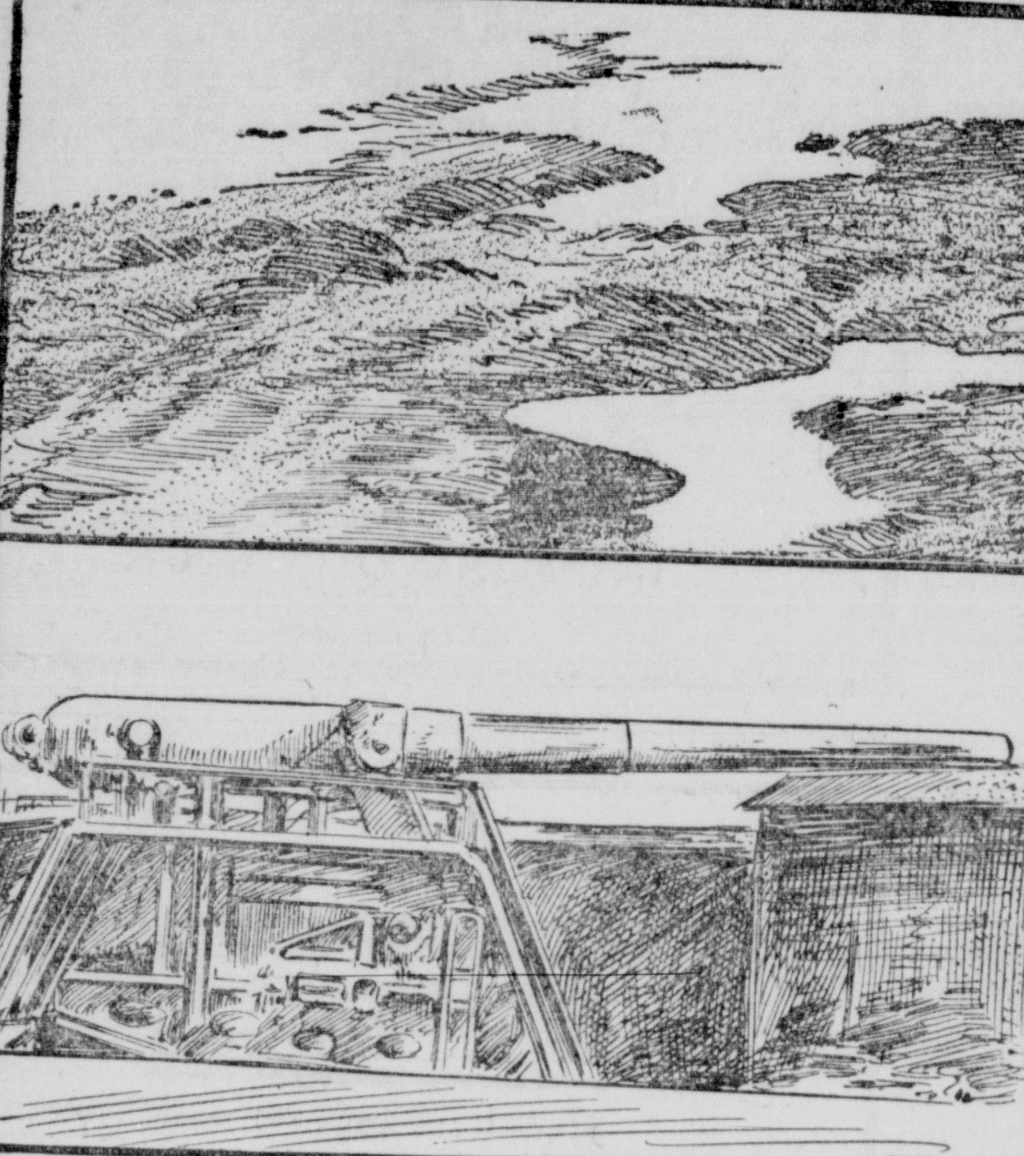
Some tropical daisies measure a foot in circumference.

BIG GUNS TO PROTECT THE PANAMA CANAL

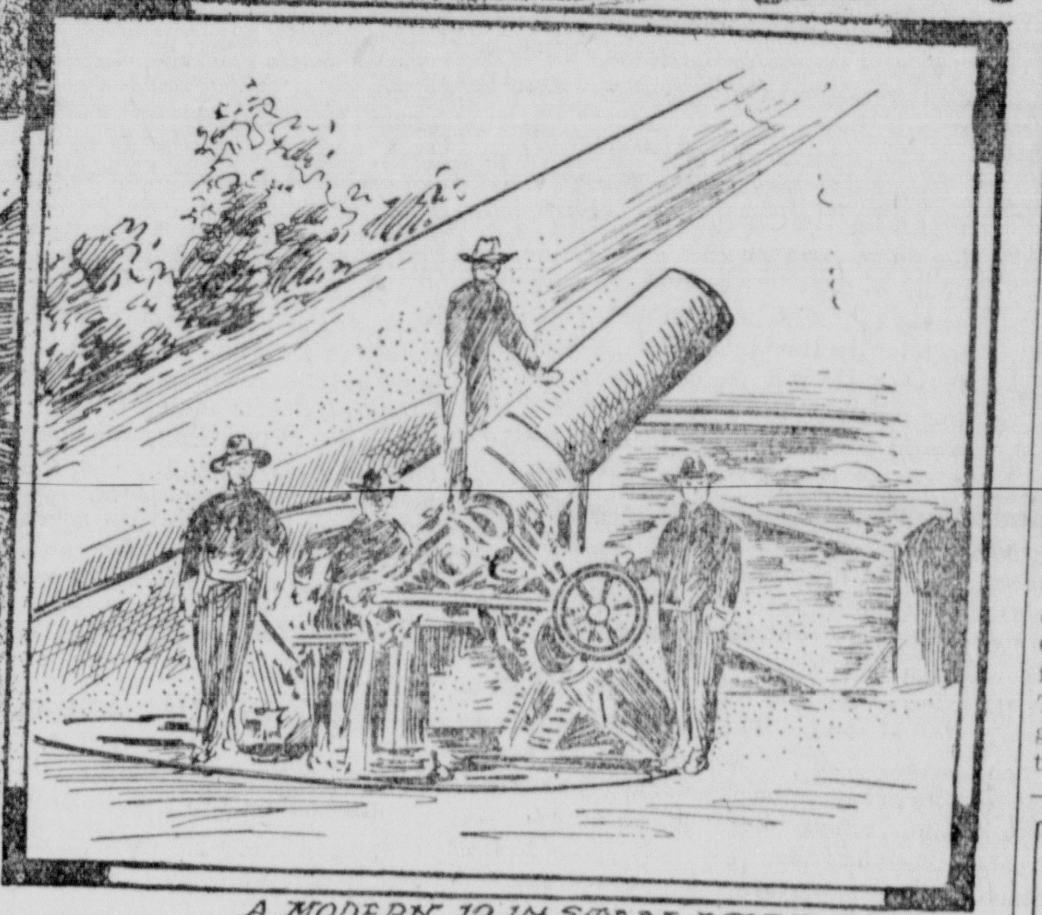
IT was a still tropic morning in 1920. The enemy's fleets, by prearrangement, appeared on both the Atlantic and the Pacific sides of the Panama canal at the same time. On shore there were no signs of activity; no indications that the enemy was expected, and although the officers on the approaching battleships swept the shores with their glasses they could perceive no fortifications. The sluggish tide of the canal carried on its bosom no vessels, for traffic had been warned that an attack was imminent.

As the vessels approached confidently on the Pacific side, with guns loaded and their crews at quarters, their commanders foresaw an easy task in forcing the canal entrance. When within twelve miles of the shore line, and under easy range of a group of islands that were like emerald gems set in a background of sapphire, there suddenly swept through the fleet a hurricane of shells. Many found their mark. Thrown into confusion, the flagship sought to ascertain the spots from which the hail of destruction came, but the tropic calm appeared to be unbroken. Before the vessels could recover from the panic into which the fleet had been thrown, a second volley swept them. Then they hurried back to sea, broken, and leaving two of their number drifting helplessly on the reefs.

Much the same reception met the enemy's Atlantic squadron. However, in-



14 IN DISAPPEARING RIFLE, READY FOR FIRING.



A MODERN 12 IN STEEL MORTAR



At the present time it is proposed to construct emplacements for batteries, fortifications, military posts and auxiliary batteries at a cost that will range between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000, exclusive of armament. For the outlying and principal batteries there will be sixty 14-inch rifles, capable of sinking the best battleship afloat once it comes within range. The minor batteries, which will protect mines and be available for repelling landing parties, have not yet been designated.

The 14-inch guns alone will cost upward of \$17,000,000. Each cannon, of rifled steel, costs \$53,000; the carriage adds \$85,000 to this sum, and the total is increased by the addition of \$150,000 for the emplacement. This totals just \$288,000 for the big gun in position to fire, and the cost of sixty is a matter of easy mathematics.

These gigantic guns hurl a projectile weighing 1,650 pounds. The heavy projectile, of high explosive power, is effective at a distance of seven miles, and for anything less than the most modern battleships is effective at practically all ranges. Combined with the 12-inch mortars, which will also be installed, the combined main batteries on both sides of the canal will be able to fire at one single round a mass of metal far in excess of 100,000 pounds.

The greatest activity in fortifying the canal will be expended on the Pacific side. Lying off the coast some ten or fifteen miles are a group of islands. As a matter of fact, they number fifteen, but four have been selected as commanding the channel entrance, and these will be crowned with low-lying batteries, so skillfully constructed that it will be practically impossible to mark their presence from the sea. The huge guns within them will be mounted on disappearing carriages, and it will be next to impossible to locate their deadly presence except by the flash of their discharges.

The four islands selected are Flamenco, Culebra, Naos and Perico. The last named two are practically one and lie immediately behind Culebra, which, in turn, is sheltered out of a clear view of the sea by the bluffs of Flamenco. The arrangement of the quartet of islands, however, lends to strategic strength, for they are so situated that each supports the other, and, combined, they command the entrance to the canal on both sides.

In addition to the batteries of 14-inch guns the islands' fortifications will include mortar pits equipped with these 12-inch weapons of destruction. The mortars are sunk in pits, out of the direct range of shells, and have been developed to a point where they are highly thought of by the service. The mortars fire their shells in a great arc, the explosives falling on the enemy's decks, the most vulnerable part of a ship. When hits are made they are even more effective than a shell from a straight-shooting gun.

And the American gunner has mastered the art of handling the mortar. In the past the use of a mortar has been more to carry terror into the ranks of an enemy than in the hope of doing him any great physical harm. Now, however, the art of range-finding has been reduced to such exactness that recently a gunner in the Coast Artillery made a record of eight hits out of nine shots at a moving target, and that at a range of three miles.

The batteries of big guns and mortars on the islands will be reinforced by shore batteries at each side of the entrance to the canal. These batteries probably will be built on terraces, one supporting the other, and all commanding the channel. If any warship runs the gantlet of the outlying fortifications it will stand an excellent chance of being either sunk or disabled by the blaze of fire from the bluffs.

If by any miracle a foreign fleet does silence the

forts on the Pacific side and attempts to work its way through the canal it will meet with a hot reception at Pedro Miguel, where strong fortifications will protect the first principal lock. These batteries will be so situated that they will be able to sweep the canal, and, as the ships perforce will have to proceed to the attack in single file, any fleet would be at the mercy of their guns.

On the Atlantic side of the isthmus the problem of fortifying the coast is comparatively simple. The ranges of steep hills that rise practically from the shore line lend themselves to the construction of batteries that will be able to sweep the adjacent sea. The batteries will be planted high enough up on the side of these hills so that they will be able to outshoot the guns of the biggest battleships and engage them before they can get within range. It is possible that there will be a series of these batteries, but all of them likely will be planted on Point Toro. This plan may be changed, however, so that secondary batteries will be built on the Colon side of the canal, and, possibly, a supporting battery back in the hills from the coast to cover the actual approach to the big ditch.

Like the fortifications on the Pacific side, the principal batteries on the Atlantic will mount both 14-inch guns and 12-inch mortars. There will be supporting batteries, naturally, but the location of these will not be determined until the position of the greater guns is decided.

In addition to the batteries and forts, there is to be constructed at Culebra a central military station in which will be kept stores and reserve troops and artillerymen. The station will be so situated that additional artillerists or supporting troops can be hurried to whichever coast is attacked. The barracks and storehouses will be of the most modern type, and will be protected by a complete battery, although none of the big guns will be mounted there.

The War Department has determined that every modern appliance of warfare will be installed on the isthmus if Congress can be induced to approve the plan for fortifying the canal. A half dozen electric power plants will be constructed with a view to keeping them out of the range of the guns of an enemy, and these will supply the power necessary for the operation of what are intended to be the most powerful searchlights in the world.

The arrangement is to be such that if one or two or three plants are disabled the searchlights still will have sufficient voltage to fling their rays out on to the ocean and pick up any enemy that may be seeking to rush the defenses of the canal under cover of night. These power plants also will furnish the power with which to operate the hoists and other appliances in the batteries and furnish light for the gun crews.

The plans for a complete defense of the canal, of course, include a system of submarine mines. These will be both contact and shore controlled. The latter class will be charted and their position known to the operator in the fortifications. Whenever a hostile warship enters one of the squares in which the death-dealing explosive lurks it will be discharged by an electric spark sent from the shore.

All of these plans, as has been stated, depend for their fulfillment entirely on the will of Congress. Congress willing, the canal will be fortified in a fashion that will make it almost as impregnable as Gibraltar. The United States will maintain complete sovereignty over the waterway it will build, and this government will ask no favors of any other nation in maintaining the integrity of the great work that was begun by the French and is destined to be completed by the American people.

SHAKERS PASSING AWAY.

Century Old Colony in Ohio Is Nearing Its End.

The United Society of Shakers, at Union Village, Ohio, is fast being vanquished by the hand of death, and the time is fast approaching when the organization will pass into oblivion. Plans are now on foot for the Methodist Home for the Aged, in Cincinnati, to absorb the society. Of a membership of 500 half a century ago there remain but 25 converts to the faith. Among these only two are younger than 50 years, and but five have not yet reached the allotted three score years and ten. It can be plainly seen that a dissolution is inevitable.

Rev. H. C. Weakley, president of the home, in a recent visit to the village talked of taking over the few survivors and giving them comfortable homes in his institution the rest of their days, and at their death the property would come into the possession of the institution for the furtherance of their excellent work. The Shakers one and all are in accord with the movement.

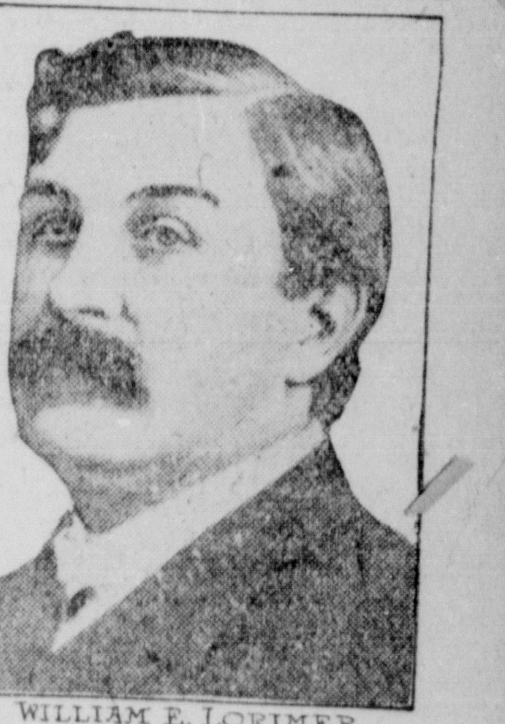
It was in 1805 that the first missionaries of the Shakers came to Warren County from New Lebanon, N. Y., and a year later founded a colony that grew, prospered and faded into the century. West of Lebanon, upon 4,000 acres of Warren County's richest soil, these people lived and thrived. They created their own industries and fought their own battles for supremacy. Efforts have at times been made to squander this valuable land, but at present, under efficient management, it is financially in excellent condition.

WILLIAM LORIMER.

The Recently Elected United States Senator from Illinois.

Congressman William Lorimer of Chicago by his election to succeed Albert J. Hopkins as United States Senator from Illinois has again demonstrated that he is a politician of consummate skill. Senator Lorimer was chosen on the ninety-fifth ballot by a coalition of fifty-three Democrats and fifty-five Republicans after a contest that tied up the Legislature for over four months. The victory restores to him the Republican leadership of Chicago and Cook County, which he held for many years, and makes him a powerful factor in the Republican State machine.

Senator Lorimer was born in Manchester, England, but came to this country when a boy. He got a start in Chicago as a street car conductor and from that developed into politics. There as inspector of plumbing he progressed rapidly. By 1894 he had entered national politics, being elected to



WILLIAM E. LORIMER.

the House for the first of the seven terms to which he has been chosen.

For the last five years or so Senator Lorimer has been the ex-boss rather than the actual boss of Chicago and Cook County. His control was broken when Charles S. Deneen was first nominated for Governor in 1904.

The new Senator is about 50 years of age, and his private life is said to be above reproach.

2,886 SCRAMBLED EGGS.



John Elmwood, a Passaic County, N. J., farmer, while driving down the steep slope of Claremont avenue, Montclair, N. J., upset his wagon. Six crates of eggs, containing forty dozen each, several barrels of potatoes and turnips were all mixed in a heap.

Boyle—Now that there is less material in a woman's gown I should think they would save money in dressing. Coyle—No; when the dresses get smaller the hats get larger.

A detachable clothes rack, made of metal rods, which may be clamped to the foot of a bedstead, is a recent invention.

stead of facing a harrowing fire from outlying islands, the shots were delivered from the high hills that overhung the eastern entrance to the big ditch. The disappearing guns on shore, like those on the far side of the isthmus, were using smokeless powder, and it was practically impossible to discover their position. After firing a few desultory shots in reply, the squadron withdrew. The Panama canal had demonstrated that it was United States territory and that it would not be taken.

This imaginative picture, drawn by the Philadelphia Ledger, of what may happen a few years hence if there are attempts to capture the canal is not so much out of the way, provided the War Department carries out its present tentative plans in fortifying the ditch. These plans, of course, depend entirely on the willingness of Congress to furnish the money. It will cost millions to put the Canal Zone into the condition for defense that the department believes is necessary. On top of the vast sum that will have been expended before the first vessel passes through the waterway, it would not be surprising if Congress were attacked with a sudden and virulent spasm of economy when it is called upon to vote millions more to protect the work that has cost the nation more than a hundred times a king's ransom.

OPERATION HER ONLY CHANCE

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Adrian, Ga. — "I suffered untold misery from a female weakness and disease, and I could not stand more than a minute at a time. My doctor said an operation was the only chance I had, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. One day I was reading how other women had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it. Before I had taken one bottle I was better, and now I am completely cured." — LENA V. HENRY, Route No. 3, Adrian, Ga.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration. If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

Notice To Property Owners.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given by the common council of the city of Seymour, Indiana, that it is deemed necessary to make the following described improvement in the city of Seymour, Indiana, as authorized by a resolution adopted by said common council on the 21st day of June 1909, for improving the sidewalk on Bill street, from Second street north to the corporation line, with concrete 5 feet wide. Plans and specifications of same can be seen in the office of the city civil engineer of the city of Seymour. The common council will hear remonstrances against said improvement by persons and property owners affected on the 19th day of July, 1909, at 8 o'clock p. m. in the council chambers of the city of Seymour. Attest: FRED EVERBACK, City Clerk. j25-jy2d

15 Maps Left.

This is all we have out of 500 sets. Isn't that a strong argument as to their value? In our window a full set of the six pages is being displayed. There are maps of Indiana, United States, the World, Panama Canal, our island possessions, pictures of Indiana's governors, U. S. presidents, rulers of the world, flags of all countries, population of every city and hamlet in Indiana, besides a big lot of other useful information. The maps are printed on three big sheets, tinned at the top ready to hang in your office or home for reference. We want to dispose of the 20 sets still on hand at once and they are a bargain at the price, 25 cents. Call at the REPUBLICAN office and get a set. jy3d

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Mrs. Lulu Dorsey.

GENTS.

Mr. Charley Burton.

Wm. Clark.

Mr. Clarence Hall.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, June 28, 1909.

Brave Fire Laddies

often receive severe burns, putting out fires, then use Bucklen's Arnica Salve and forget them. It soon drives out pain. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Cuts and Bruises its earth's greatest healer. Quickly cures Skin Eruptions, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Felons; best pile cure made. Relief is instant. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Special Traction Service.

The I. & L. Traction Co. will run special cars south as far as Sellersburg next Monday night at the close of the program. This will accommodate all from the south who wish to remain for the evening performances. jy3d

Special S. I. Train.

The Southern Indiana will run a special train from Seymour to Bedford leaving Seymour at 11 p. m. on the night of July 5, to take care of the crowd returning from the big celebration. jtd&w

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1909

HAVE your flags ready for next Monday. Everybody will display his colors that day.

ALL Seymour people should be loyal and stay at home for the July 5 celebration and jubilee.

A GREAT many people who come to Seymour next Monday will come to trade as well as to celebrate. They find Seymour a good place to buy goods.

IN no instance should the present city administration advance salaries and in several places there is good argument for lowering them. Here is the place to begin legitimate retrenchment.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S speech on the tobacco schedule and the tobacco trust was altogether the ablest speech delivered in the United States Senate during the present session. It was strong because it was true, convincing because founded on undeniable facts. It should appeal to the Senate because it only asks for simple justice. — Batesville Tribune.

THE town marshal of Worthington shot a boy in the hip the other evening just because the boy ran, after firing a cannon cracker. The marshal says it was an accident. He fired to frighten the boy! That man should be sent to the penitentiary. He has the instinct of a murderer; else he would not be discharging his pistol on such a trivial excuse. — Washington Herald.

THE superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, W. H. Whittaker, says he has no objection to an investigation. In fact he seems to invite it. He is sure that his own record will be found clean. That he is a man of recognized ability and standstill among the prison superintendents throughout the country there is no doubt. But there has been an unfriendly feeling between certain men connected with the institution for some time and this has ended in a bitter warfare. Now that an investigation is to be made let it be done thoroughly. The people want to know the whole truth.

TO THE Indiana retail furniture dealers Mayor Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, said business men should keep out of politics. That depends entirely upon purpose. If money making is the purpose then keep out. But the making of money is not everything. Every good citizen should be willing to give some time to his country, his state and his home city. In a republic every citizen has civic duties devolving upon him. He must be in politics to some extent if he does his whole civic duty. Business men should not keep out of politics. Some of them should even accept the responsibility of public office, especially in municipalities where business experience is always needed. They owe that much to the community in which they live. Business men should not educate themselves, or permit the mayor of Indianapolis to convince them, that they should leave the affairs of the government to the dictation of professional politicians. They should participate in politics just as H. M. Purviance, the president of the furniture men's association, said they should.

Mrs. Breitfield, who is confined in the city hospital on account of an operation for tumor, seems to be recovering nicely. Her rapid progress is rather remarkable in view of the fact that she is sixty-seven years of age. She will probably be able to leave the hospital in ten days or two weeks.

The members of the Seymour orchestra acknowledge their obligations to H. G. Stratton for a nice automobile ride to Freetown Wednesday evening where they played at the commencement exercises of the schools of Salt Creek township.

Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Natural Color and Beauty.

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Stops its falling out, and positively removes dandruff. Refuse all substitutes. Is not a dye. 51 and 50c. bottles, at druggists, or by mail. Send 2c for free book "The Care of the Hair." Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE IN PUBLIC EYE

Today's Intercollegiate Contest Attracts Attention.

FIVE CREWS ON EDGE FOR RACE

Syracuse, Cornell, Columbia, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania Lined Up For Big Boat Race This Afternoon, and Thousands Have Gathered at Poughkeepsie to Witness One of the Great-est of the Annual College Athletic Events. — The Paramount Question Is, "Can Syracuse Repeat Her Last Year's Performance?"

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2.—Just before the big five cornered intercollegiate rowing race between Syracuse, Cornell, Columbia, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania the question uppermost in the minds of the crowds seems to be, "Can Syracuse repeat her winning performance of last year?" According to the Syracuse students, who have gathered here in large numbers to see their men row, there isn't the least doubt about their ability to do so. A group of Syracuseans is parading the streets of the city loudly proclaiming, in a parody of the old British song, "We want to win again, by Jingo—yes, we do; we've got the men, we've got the boat, we've got the coacher too."

There seems to be considerable basis for the Syracuseans' confidence in their oarsmen. Not only have they the prestige of last year's victory to spur them on, but they have a mighty good crew to try again for the intercollegiate honors. Most of the men have sat in winning boats of one sort or another, and from all appearances there will be no collapse in the orange shell. In addition, they have had the most careful coaching possible at the hands of Coach James H. Ten Eyck, a member of the family that has made much rowing history. The Syracuse men are especially anxious to beat the Wisconsin crew, who are coached by Ned Ten Eyck, son of their own trainer. To add to the rivalry between the two crews, Syracuse's stroke is another son of the Wisconsin coach.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE

Throng of Shoppers Barely Missed by Girders Falling Eleven Stories.

Chicago, July 2.—Scores of women shoppers, pedestrians and drivers of vehicles had an almost miraculous escape from death at State and Adams streets, which has been called "the busiest corner in the world," when five heavy girders broke loose from their chain binding and crashed to the pavement, eleven stories below. Workmen engaged in the erection of additional stories to a building had fastened the hoisting chains from the giant derrick on top of the building about the five girders, each weighing nearly a ton.

A police sergeant and a crowd of people were watching the mass of iron as it rose swiftly. The girders were seen to be slipping slowly through the chains, and a quick alarm was given. Pedestrians were shoved and hustled out of the way, several women being unceremoniously tumbled into a doorway. In the instant that the mass trembled the sidewalk was cleared. It fell with a terrific crash. A girder swerved inward and fell across a large electric sign. The sign crumpled up like tissue paper and fell through a plate glass show window. The girder tore a hole in the sidewalk. The other girders fell in the street, one of them falling between two horses hitched to a wagon, but only wounded one horse. The girders were bent into useless curves by the impact with the pavement.

SIX MONTHS IN JAIL

This Is the Period of Confinement Prescribed For Fred Warren.

Fort Scott, Kas., July 2.—Fred Warren, business manager of the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper published at Girard, Kas., has been sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of \$1,500 by Judge Pollock in the federal court. Several weeks ago Warren was arrested for alleged violation of the postal regulations in sending through the mails a printed reward of \$1,000 to any one who would kidnap ex-Governor William S. Taylor of Kentucky and return him to that state.

Brave Girl Seriously Wounded.

Fulton, Ill., July 2.—When Wray Gleason, a farmer living east of here, is alleged to have threatened his wife in a quarrel and pointed a revolver at her, Pearl McKee, his stepdaughter, aged seventeen years, leaped between the couple. The girl was shot in the face and doctors say she may die. Gleason is under arrest.

Mayor Busse Improving.

Chicago, July 2.—Mayor Fred A. Busse, who underwent an operation at Mercy hospital Tuesday for appendicitis, appears improved today. His physicians see no discouraging conditions.

MANY VICTIMS WERE FLEECE

Evidence Accumulates In Case of Fake Wrestling Gang.

ONE ALLEGED MEMBER IN JAIL

Arrest of Thomas Gay on Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud by Shrewd Bunko Game Promises to Lead to Revelations Concerning Gang Which Is Said to Have Been Operating With Great Success Throughout the Central West. — Illinois Authorities Prepared to Push the Prosecution.

Ottawa, Ill., July 2.—Thomas Gay, formerly of Streator, alleged to be a member of a fake wrestling gang that played for victims in many states of the Union, is now confined in the LaSalle county jail awaiting a hearing on charges of conspiracy made by James Tierney of Streator. Gay's bond was fixed at \$10,000.

Gay, it is charged, is a member of one of the shrewdest gangs of confidence men in the country, and to show how well they are organized the gang had an attorney from Chicago in Ottawa one hour after Gay arrived.

They have fleeced victims from almost every state, and only the men with strong bank rolls are played for. According to James Tierney he lost \$10,200 on a wrestling match in New Orleans. He learned that the day after he dropped his \$10,000. G. E. Cavanaugh of Davenport and McAllister, Oklahoma, lost \$37,000 in the same rooms on the same wrestlers. He also learned that F. R. Baker of Bloomington had lost \$17,500 and H. A. Berthold and W. C. Wagner, both of Aurora, had lost \$5,300.

FT. WAYNE AFTER RESORTS

Serves Twenty-four-Hour Notice to Move on Numerous Keepers.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 2.—Resorts on Chicago street have been notified to move out within twenty-four hours by the police. This action followed a notice served on the proprietors June 1, that they would have to move before July 1. Few of the houses took advantage of the month's grace to remove from the street, but appeared to think the police did not mean what they said. Efforts to clean out Chicago street have been going on for some time, but this is the first time that really effective action has been taken. Members of the board of public works declare that Pearl street, which is fast becoming an important business thoroughfare, will be cleaned of its resorts by October 1.

Imaginative Boys In Trouble.

Columbus, Ind., July 2.—Earl Metcalf, sixteen years old, and Ray Thompson, eighteen, both of New Albany, were captured between Seymour and Scottsburg, in Jackson county, with a horse and buggy which belonged to Brock Smith, a farmer. The boys ran away from home and came here. Deciding to return home they took the horse and buggy. The boys are in jail here. They confessed that their reading of dime novels and wild west stories caused them to act as they did.

Jury Drops Wreck Probe.

Valparaiso, Ind., July 2.—The grand jury adjourned without considering the South Shore wreck, in which twelve persons lost their lives on June 19. The body reported it was unable to get service on wreck employees or road officials. Deputy Prosecutor Burkhart announced that he would yet file affidavits in court against certain parties connected with the wreck.

Couldn't Wait For the Fourth.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 2.—Robert Getty, aged eight years, is the first local victim of the Fourth of July. He sustained severe burns in the chest, stomach and arms and was unconscious for several hours, when a pack of firecrackers prematurely exploded. He will recover.

New Ground For Divorce.

Evansville, Ind., July 2.—William N. Ellsperman has filed suit here against his wife for divorce, alleging that she spent all the money he gave her to buy soda water and ice cream instead of buying beefsteak and something to eat for the house.

Boy Loses Life While Swimming.

Indianapolis, July 2.—Fourteen-year-old Dewey Rentsch was drowned in Fall creek, near Thirty-third street. The youngster was in bathing with a number of other boys when he got beyond his depth and went down. The other boys were unable to rescue him.

Strike Prevented by Wage Increase.

Evansville, Ind., July 2.—The union horsehoers of Evansville were given an advance in wages and a nine-hour working schedule. President Marshall of the union was here and prevented a strike.

Authors as Trustees.

Indianapolis, July 2.—Governor Marshall has issued commissions to Charles Major and George Ade as trustees of Purdue University.

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts. He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood. Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh.

It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. Constipation is the most unclean uncleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe. Easy to take as candy.



Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Company

BOTH 'PHONES NO. 4.



July the Fourth will soon be here. When thunderous noises strike the ear. Bang! That's the way our sales are going. Business going up with a rush. Everybody on the hustle. Our line of **RAYMOND CITY COAL** is doing it. Celebrate by trying it today. **\$3.75 per ton.**

Dr. H. I. Sherwood

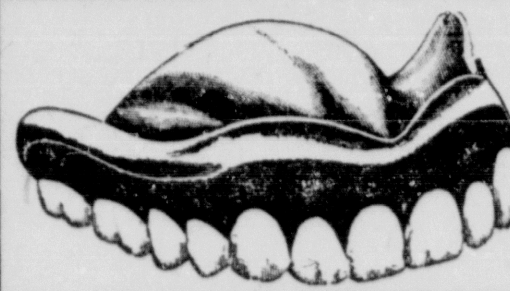
Specialty: Chronic Disease

Office:—104 North Chestnut Street
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Building Material

For the Best at the Lowest Price Delivered on Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.



J. H. Groscurth, D. D. S.
CROTHERSVILLE, IND.

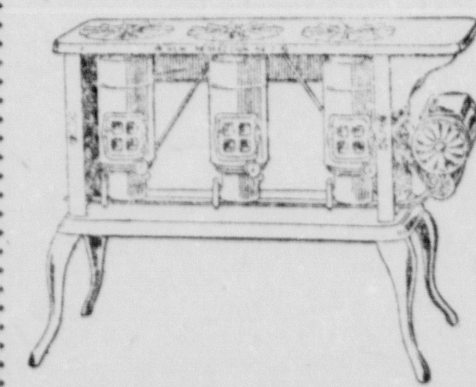
For a limited time I will do dental work at greatly reduced prices.

22K Gold Crowns, \$3.50 to \$4
Bridge Work - - \$3.50 to \$4

Artificial Teeth, Fillings and all other work in proportion. All Work Guaranteed.

Interurban car fare paid on work amounting to \$3 and more.

Make Your Kitchen Comfortable



By using the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Stove. It delivers the heat where you want it without overheating the kitchen. Can be lighted instantly and turned high, medium or low according to amount of heat required. Call at our store and see one of them.

W. A. Carter & Son
East Second Street

F. Lett, M. D. C.

H. Lett, M. D. C.

LETT & LETT, Veterinarians.

OFFICE: 111 West Third Street, SEYMOUR, IND.
PHONES: Office 644, Residence 643.

TWO SPECIALS

Holeproof Hosiery

The original and genuine
6 months guaranteed hose.
New ones free if they wear
in holes within six months.

All colors. 6 Pairs, \$1.50.

CADET HOSE

For Men and Children.
Linen heels and toes.
WE WARRANT THEM.

25cts the Pair

SOLD ONLY BY

THE HUB

THE STORE FOR VALUES

KEEP SWEET

If perspiration annoys you use
DEE-O-DOR. An elegant
cream in tubes. Removes
trouble at once. Bath powder,
talcum and Sylvan soap are hot
weather necessities not to be
overlooked.

COX'S PHARMACY

H. F. BROWN, M. D. C.

Has opened an office for the practice
of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
at the farm of J. B. Love, three miles
south of town, on Dudleytown road.
Solicits a share of your patronage.
Call Old Phone F 3 rings on Dudley-
town line. New Phone 226. j26

BAGGAGE

And light freight transferred.
Phone 468. One door east of
Interurban Station, Seymour

A. T. FOSTER

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to
THE SEYMOUR TAILORS
And have them put in first
class wearing condition.
NORTH CHESTNUT STREET
Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

THE INDIANA LIFE ENDOW-
MENT CO. has come to Seymour
to tell you the reasons why.
Investigate our pension system of payment.
YOU WILL ASK US, WON'T YOU?

W. E. WELLER,

Pfaffenberger Block. Gen'l Agent;

Weithoff-Kernan

Local Representatives of
Ed. V. Price Co.
Exclusive Custom Tailors,
Chicago.

CALL UP 37

For any work in cleaning, repairing
or pressing of ladies' and gents' gar-
ments. Will call for and deliver.

SCIARRA BROS.

TAILORS BY TRADE
4 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Indiana

J. F. FICKEN

Tin and Slate Roofing,
Guttering and Spouting, Cornice
Work, Furnace Work, General
Repair Work. Phone: Mutual 480.
611 W. Fourth St., Seymour, Ind.

LADIES AND GENTS

Have your clothes cleaned and pressed
before going out to the park. Open
Monday till noon. 24 E. Second St.

D. DiMatteo

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

PERSONAL.

A. C. Rush was here from North
Vernon Thursday evening.

F. W. Wesner made a business trip
to Brownstown yesterday.

C. E. Wells, of Martinsville, was in
this city Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. W. Lewis, of near Crothers-
ville, was here this afternoon.

Lynn Faulkner made a business
trip to Louisville this morning.

G. C. Borchert made a business
trip to Brownstown this morning.

Miss Clara Kohnhorst was here
from Louisville Thursday afternoon.

Clyde Benton of Brownstown, came
up this morning to transact some busi-
ness.

William Peter, jr., was a passenger
to North Vernon this morning on
No. 4.

Charles Rockstroh is at home to
spend his summer vacation of several
weeks.

Attorney Frank Branaman was
here from Brownstown Thursday af-
ternoon.

L. A. Hornaday, a prominent busi-
ness man of Kurtz, was in this city
this morning.

Dr. Blaine Empson, of Dudley-
town, was here last evening the guest
of L. L. Bartlett.

Mrs. M. E. Harper, of Sardinia,
arrived last evening to visit her niece,
Mrs. L. B. Hill.

Tilden Smith was here from Val-
lonia a short time this morning trans-
acting some business.

Mrs. Mell Ruddick and children
went to Brownstown this morning to
attend the funeral of a relative.—Col.
Rep.

Mrs. Will Breitfield and Mrs. Wal-
ter Grenadier, who were here guests
of Miss Myrtle Morton have returned
to Terre Haute.

Mrs. Harry Jones who has been
visiting Mrs. George Huffman for a
week, returned to her home in Sey-
mour today.—Col. Rep.

Mrs. Effie Stegg and daughter Marie
of Vallonia, and Miss Mary Smith, of
Seymour, are guests of Mr. and Mrs.
John Harvey this week.—Bedford
Dem.

Mrs. J. B. Perkheiser returned
home this morning from a few days'
visit with relatives at Mitchell and at
Bedford and attended the carnival at
Bedford.

Rev. L. A. Winn was called to Met-
amora, Franklin county, Thursday
morning to conduct the funeral ser-
vices of an old and respected citizen of
that locality.

Dr. Washburn, who travels for the
Central Pharmaceutical Company, came in
on the nine o'clock train this morning
from a business trip west of here on
the B. & O. S-W.

Mrs. Atlas Shannon, of Indianapo-
lis avenue, returned home this morn-
ing from spending a few weeks with
her daughter, Mrs. Rowlinson, and
husband at Indianapolis.

Miss Lula Fry, of Seymour, visited
Mr. and Mrs. Warren Dobbins Sun-
day. Miss Edna Dobbins, who had
been spending the past week here, re-
turned home with her in the evening.
—North Vernon Sun.

George Thomas is here from Cin-
cinnati where he has been employed
for the past two months and will re-
main here indefinitely. He will join
the Uniform Foresters and take part
in the military parade here on next
Monday.

Paul Blankenship and his mother,
who recently traded their property at
Burns City for a farm in Scott coun-
ty, left for St. Louis on the noon
train over the B. & O. Thursday,
where they will take charge of a fine
rooming house.

Notice To Property Owners.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given by the com-
mon council of the city of Seymour,
Indiana that is deemed necessary to
make the following described improve-
ment in the city of Seymour, Indiana,
as authorized by a resolution adopted
by said common council on the 21st
day of June 1909, for improving
Third street from Bill to Blish street,
by grading and graveling same. Plans
and specifications of same can be
seen in the office of the city civil
engineer of the city of Seymour. The
common council will hear remons-
trances against said improvement by
persons and property owners affected,
on the 19th day of July 1909, at 8
o'clock p. m. in the council chamber
of the city of Seymour.
Attest: ERED EVERBACK, City Clerk.
j25-jy2d

Cards have been received here from
Mrs. Mary Galbraith and Miss Lydia
Fleniken, of Bowling Green, Ky., to
the effect that both had engaged berth
in the same sleeper out of St. Louis to
Denver. Miss Fleniken is en route
to some town beyond Denver on a
visit with relatives or friends.

Charles Leininger has been ap-
pointed administrator of the estate of
the late Charles Coleman. The prop-
erty belonging to the estate is in this
city. Claims against estate must be
sworn to and filed.

WOMAN WANTED TO HELP HANG NEGRO

Senatobia, Miss., July 2.—Steve
Veasey, a negro, was legally executed
today for the murder of A. T. Veasey,
a young white man. Among those
who witnessed the hanging were the
four sisters of the murdered man, who
evinced satisfaction at the execution.
One of the sisters asked the sheriff to
allow her to cut the rope that would
send the negro into eternity, but was
refused permission to do so.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The wages of the 3,500 men and
boys employed in the plants of the
Maryland Steel company have been
increased 10 per cent.

Count Zeppelin, it is said, intends
to make an effort to reach the North
Pole in his airship. The German em-
peror has accepted protectorship over
the undertaking.

The butchers at Santiago are on
strike and the market has been closed.
The declaration of the strike is in
the way of a protest against the ex-
orbitant increase in the license tax.

Max Walk, alleged to be the chief
of a band accused of stealing \$200,000
worth of goods from the Adams Ex-
press company within the last three
years, has been arrested at New York.

The monthly statement of the treas-
ury shows that at the close of the fi-
scal year, June 30, the public debt, less
cash in the treasury, amounted to
\$1,014,861,531, a decrease for the month
of \$6,268,079.

THE SUGAR TRUST IS FORMALLY INDICTED

Conspiracy In Restraint of Trade Charged.

New York, July 2.—The American
Sugar Refining company, six of its
directors and two other individuals
have been indicted by a federal grand
jury on a charge of conspiracy in re-
straint of trade.

The individuals indicted are Wash-
ington B. Thomas, president of the
American Sugar Refining company;
Arthur Donner, Charles H. Senff and
John E. Parsons of New York, John
Mayer of Morristown, N. J., and
George H. Frazier of Philadelphia, all
of whom are directors of the company.
Indictments also were found against
Gustave Kissel and Thomas B. Hart-
nett, counsel for Adolph Segal. There
were fourteen counts.

Indictments charge the corporation,
the American Sugar Refining company
and the persons accused with con-
spiracy in restraint of trade in viola-
tion of the Sherman anti-trust law.
The defendants will answer to the in-
dictments in court next Tuesday.

Won by Six Lengths.

New London, Conn., July 2.—In a
grand exhibition of rowing by a crew
remarkable for its physical power and
endurance, Harvard defeated Yale in
their annual varsity boat race on the
Thames. The crimson crew led from
start to finish and won by six lengths.
Harvard's time was 21:50, Yale's 22:10.

The 10 per cent increase in wages
of the 7,000 employees of the Pennsylv-
ania Steel company has gone into
effect.

FATAL HOTEL FIRE

Lake Placid, N. Y., July 2.—The
Hotel Roussimont, one of the largest
hotels on Lake Placid, burned early
this morning. The fifty guests were
rescued with great difficulty. One
man was fatally burned.

FIRE DESTROYS GRAIN

Los Angeles, Cal., July 2.—Fire
swept 6,000 acres of grain near San
Fernando today. The loss is estimated
at \$125,000.

LING'S BODY FOUND?

Did Elsie Sigel's Slayer End His Life
In the River?

New York, July 2.—Although com-
plete identification is impossible, there
appears to be a strong probability
that the body of a Chinaman which
was found floating in the Hudson river
in the upper part of the city, is that
of Leon Ling, or William L. Leon, the
murderer of Elsie Sigel. The man's
height, weight and general appearance
tallies with that of Leon Ling, but as
the body was nude, except for a silk
undershirt, and had been in the water
for more than a week, a thorough ex-
amination will be necessary. Coroner
McDonald believes that it is Leon, as
do a number of policemen, but until
the measurements and facial charac-
teristics are carefully gone over the
identification will remain in doubt. If
it is Leon the cause of his death will
be another mystery, although the su-
position of suicide is not unreasonable.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN REMOVES BINGHAM New York Has a New Police Commissioner.

New York, July 2.—Mayor McClellan
has removed Theodore A. Bingham
from the office of police commissioner.
The mayor had previously issued a
drastic order demanding of Commis-
sioner Bingham the removal of cer-
tain of the latter's trusted lieutenants.

The mayor's action followed com-
plaints of Supreme Court Justice Gay-
nor of Commissioner Bingham's action
in retaining the picture of George Duf-
fy, a Brooklyn youth, in the roque's
gallery. In directing the removal of
the photograph the mayor made it
plain by accompanying orders that he
wished to force radical changes in
the department's affairs, one interpre-
tation of his action being that he
wished to draw forth Commissioner
Bingham's resignation.

The removal of Commissioner T. A.
Bingham was followed quickly by the
announcement that Mayor McClellan
had appointed William F. Baker, the
first deputy commissioner, acting com-
missioner to succeed Bingham.

General Bingham and his friends
were outspoken in their declaration
that the principal reasons for the
mayor's act were political and that the
commissioner's independence of the
politicians had resulted in his removal
only a few months before the im-
portant municipal elections of the autumn.

Chicago, July 2.—An indictment
charging murder has been returned by
the grand jury here against Dr. Hal-
dane Clemenson. Experts who an-
alyzed Mrs. Clemenson's stomach re-
ported to the jury that death had
been due to chloroform.

NOTICE

If you want a farm, see BOLLINGER.
If you don't want your farm, see
BOLLINGER. He's got a fellow that
wants it. We are both losing money
by the delay. Just phone No. 5 of
186 and he'll call and have a talk
with you. All kinds of city property
at investment prices. Hancock Bldg.

Cut this out and bring to
Weithoff-Kernan Music Co.
and receive absolutely free
of charge one copy of
'TWILIGHT SONGS'

CONGDON & DURHAM.

Fire, Tornado, Liability,
Accident and Sick Benefit
INSURANCE
Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

FOR SALE
Bank Stocks, Surety Bonds,
Fire Insurance,
City Property and Farms,
GEO. S. SCHAEFER
First National Bank Bldg.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK
Piano Teacher.
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

T. M. JACKSON,
Jeweler Optician
104 W. SECOND ST.

We Do
Printing
That
Pleases,

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow
Baths for all kinds of
Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

ELMER E. DUNLAP,
ARCHITECT
824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIAN-
APOLIS. Branch Office, Columbus

All Kinds of Cement Work
Walks, Curb, Gutter, Tile and
Sewer Work a specialty.
Prices reasonable. Satisfaction
guaranteed.

JOSEPH BURKART

The Southern Indiana Rail-
way Company Fourth of
July Excursions 1909.

For the above occasion we will sell
round trip excursion tickets under the
following conditions.

Fare: One and one half rate for
the round trip sufficient to be added
when necessary to make fare end in
'0' or '5.' No charge to be less
than 50 cents for adults or children.
Destination: To all stations.
Dates of sale: July 3rd, 4th, and
5th, 1909.

Limit: July 6th 1909.
H. P. RADLEY G. P. A.
Terre Haute.
C. V. LINK, T. P. A.
Bedford.
S. L. CHERRY, Agt.
Seymour, Ind.

Good Teeth a Necessity TO ENJOY LIFE

Note the following reasonable
prices:
Quality and workmanship guaranteed
Set of Teeth - \$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K) \$5.00
Bridge Work - \$5.00
Fillings, 75 cents and up.
Extracting Painless with Nitrous
Oxide Gas. Examination Free.

Dr. R. G. Haas
No. 7 West Second St., Seymour, Ind.

Give Me Some Thin Underwear

We're hearing this cry constant-
ly these days and we never fail to
respond to the call at once.

Our lines of Breezy Underwear
are very large. We've the BAL-
BRIGGAN, LISLE, GAUZE,
LINEN MESH and POROSKNIT.

It's our variety of Underwear
materials and our unusual range of
sizes coupled to our reasonable
prices that bring us such a large
Underwear business.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

THE LESSON.

Unfaltering fathers who made the day
And whose firm-wrought words into
deeds succeeded,
Comes there not a voice from your lips
of clay
That other Fourth-of-July are need-
ed?

When Privilege fats at the public purse,
When Rights are pillaged, or starve un-
heeded,
Then sooner or later, for better or worse,
Another Fourth-of-July is needed.

When the people's tribunes taint the law
Till the stream runs rank and poison-
weeded,
When they pilfer the wheat and leave us
straw,
Another Fourth-of-July is needed.

When the treadmill prisons the child of
toil
Till the baby brows are wan and bead-
ed,
Wherever such shadow blights the soil
Another Fourth-of-July is needed.

While a race still drinks of the bitter
cup
And the earth with the victims' bones
is seeded,
The cry of the blood-blotted stones goes
up
That another Fourth-of-July is needed.

For the fearless fathers who made the
day
Far more to the world than the day
they deeded;
The spirit still lives, though the lips are
clay,
When another Fourth-of-July is needed.
—Edmund Vance Cook.

The Crosspatch Man's Fourth o' July

The Crosspatch Man was sick again,
and this time it must be pretty bad,
for all the morning Meredith had been
watching the servants spread straw
before the house and muffle the big,
shiny door-bell.

"Poor man!" mamma said, pitying-
ly. "He is sick so often!"
"But he's a Crosspatch Man!" muf-
tered Meredith stiffly. Then he repen-
ted and looked as shamefaced as a very
little boy with a very round, dimpled
face could look. "I'm sorry he's very
sick," he said, slowly. "I s'pose it
hurts even Crosspatch Men."

Mamma did not notice. She was
having her little noon "gossip" with
papa, and they were still talking about
their invalid neighbor.

"It isn't quite so bad as it seems, you
know," papa was saying. "He always
has the straw laid down and things
muffled when he has one of his worst
nervous attacks. It doesn't mean all
that it does in most cases. He is terri-
bly afflicted by noise at almost any time."

"Noise! I should think so!" That
was from Meredith, who pricked up
his ears at the word. Didn't he know
how the Crosspatch Man felt 'bout a
noise? Didn't he belong to the Rudd
Street Second? Wasn't he captain?
And oh, my, the times he'd seen the
Crosspatch Man a-scowling and a-fum-
ing, when they marched past his win-
dow!

"But Fourth of July will be a terri-
ble day to him—poor man!" went on
mamma's gentle voice. That made
Meredith start a little. He had been
thinking about Fourth o' July, too.
(Did he think much of anything else
nowadays?) He had been going over
in his mind all the glorious program
of the day. For the Rudd Street Sec-
ond was going to celebrate in a worthy
manner. They were going to even
outdo themselves each year—and
hadn't they had the proud honor of
being the noisiest street in the city
for two Fourth o' Julys a-running?
Let 'em just wait till they heard this
Fourth o' July!

It was three days off. That would
give the Crosspatch Man time to have
the straw taken up and the bell un-
muffled, for his worst "times" never
lasted more than two or three days.

"Then he'll have to cotton up his
ears," mused Meredith, philosophic-
ally, watching the big foreign servant
that wore a turban go back and forth
past the Crosspatch Man's window.
The house Meredith lived in and the
Crosspatch Man's house were quite
close together, so it was easy to watch
things.

Unfortunately for an invalid with
the terrible affliction called "nerves,"
Rudd Street was a regular nest of
boys. There were boys everywhere on
it. You ran against boys when you
went east, and boys ran against you
when you went west. Boys sprang up
in the most unexpected places. The
houses seemed to be running over with
boys. And really, there was at least
one boy—and on an average two or
three—in every house on Meredith's
side, except in the Crosspatch Man's
house. Oh, dear me, no, there weren't
any boys there!

On the other side of the street you
had to skip the "milddest" house and
Miss Quillot and Miss Eromathea's—
oh, yes, and the minister's house, of
course. Miss Quillot and Miss Ero-
mathea were old maids, and the min-
ister—oh, no, he wasn't an old maid,
but you couldn't expect him to have
boys in the house, for how could he
ever write his sermons?

So it was, as I said, an unfortunate
street to have "nerves" on. And the
Crosspatch Man had so many!

The three days in between soon
went away, and it was the night—
the very night—before it! There were
only a few hours more, for of course
you didn't have to wait till the sun
rose on Fourth of July.

Meredith had drilled the Rudd

MAKING READY FOR THE FOURTH.



Street Second for the last time, and
dispersed his men. He was on his
way home to supper. Going by the
Crosspatch Man's house, he heard
voices distinctly issuing from an open
window. He couldn't help hearing. It
was so quiet in the street. Perhaps it
was the "ull before the storm."

"The sahib cannot bear it," a gentle,
soothing voice was saying, but Mer-
edith recognized the indignation mixed
with the pity in it. "The sahib will
be again sick."

Then came Meredith's astonishment,
for the Crosspatch Man's voice was
answering, and it was quite calm and
gentle; and it said:

"Of course I shall be sick again,
Hari! I've made all my plans to per-
ish. But what can you expect? The
little chaps must have their Fourth
o' July. I was a little chap myself—
once. Shut the window, Hari. There's
a suspicion of a draught."

Meredith stood still in sheer amaz-
ement, and watched the turban-man
close the window. He was a little chap
himself once, the Crosspatch Man was!
And how kind his voice had sounded—
not a bit crosspatchy! Then Meredith
remembered how weary and full of
pain it had sounded, too. It made
him sorry for the Crosspatch Man,
sorer than he had ever been before.

"He's a-dreadin' it like sixty. He's
'spectin' to perish," Meredith said
aloud. "It's goin' to make him sick
of course—that's what he said to the
turban-man. An' he was a little chap
once, an' his voice was kind an' tired
out."

Then Meredith went home and
perched himself up on the banister
post in the hall, to think. That was
where he always thought things—big
things, you know. This was, oh, my,
such a big thing!

"I'm cap'n," mused Meredith, knif-
ing his little fair brows. "I can say,
'Go, an' thou ghost,' like the man in
the Bible; but they'll be dreadful dis-
appointed, the Rudd Street Seconds will
be. Still—well, he's sick an' he had a
kind spot in his voice, an' he used to
be a little chap, too, so of course he
used to bang things an' make noise.
I don't think he sounded much like a
Crosspatch Man."

In a little while, after a little more
tough thinking, Meredith slipped down
and out of the door, up the street. He
got together the Rudd Street Seconds
and made a little speech, as a captain
may, to his men.

The next day the city and all Amer-
ica celebrated Fourth o' July, and
Rudd Street was famous again, but
this time for being the very quietest
street in all the city! There were just
as many boys in it, too, as ever.

The Crosspatch Man's white, ner-
vous face smoothed and calmed as the
day wore on, and at last it actually
smiled in a gentle way, as if he was
thinking about something pleasant.

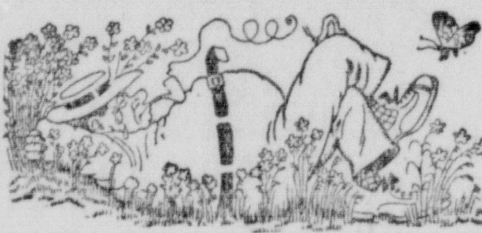
And the captain of the Rudd Street
Second and his brave men, drilling
and popping and banging in a distant
street, were happy, too.—Youth's Com-
panion.

Facts About Firecrackers.

The greater part of the almost
\$2,000,000 worth of firecrackers annu-
ally exported by China comes to New
York. And the United States stands
next to China in its use of them.
Thousands of Chinese men, women
and children work at the making of
firecrackers, for there are no manu-
factories there, the work being done
by hand. They receive only about

\$1.40 for making 10,000 firecrackers,
laboring from six in the morning un-
til 11 at night seven days a week. So
a Chinese woman or child works like
a slave for two days to earn what is
spent on a few bunches of firecrack-
ers by the archin bent on doing jus-
tice to the Glorious Fourth.

MEMORIES OF THE FOURTH.



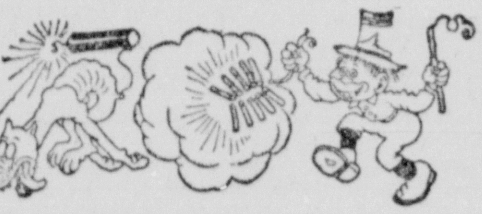
Have you ever mused, in silence, upon a
summer's day,
And let your thoughts run riot, and your
feelings have full sway,
As you sprawled full-length upon the grass
in some secluded dell
And breathed the balmy country air, and
smelt the country smell?

And as you muse,
And gently snooze,
Between thoughts,
You remember those flinks,
When spirits were high
On the Fourth of July.



There was little Willie Browning, the worst
of all the boys,
Who had a sure-fire cannon that made all
kinds of noise;
And when the cannon wouldn't go, he blew
into the muzzle,
But what became of Willie's teeth was al-
ways been a puzzle.

At the seats of our pants
When those giant skyrocketers
Went off in our pockets.
Gee whizz!
What fun the Fourth is!



When the red-hot July sun began to wink
We were out with whoops and shoutings to
celebrate the day;
With piece of punk in one hand and crack-
ers in the other,
We'd troop home later in the day for lin-
seed oil—and MOTHER.

But our burns
Were small concerns—
Our noses were light,
Injuries slight—
Not even a sigh
On the Fourth of July.

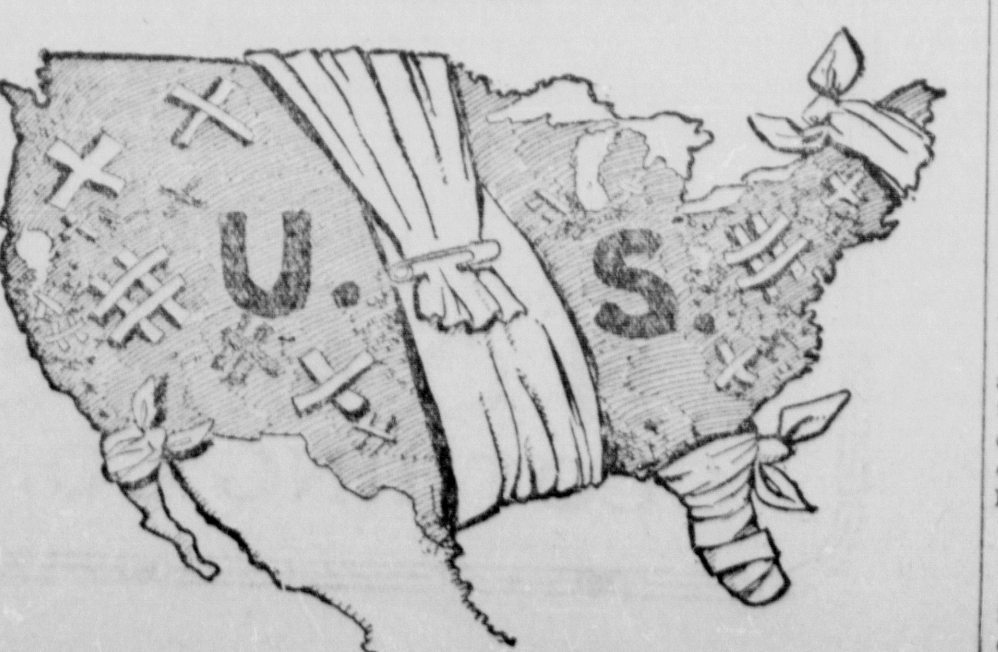


And as you lie and ponder, the thought
comes home to you
That your youngest boy now celebrates the
way you used to do,
And the mother whom he bawls for to have
those small wounds dressed
Is the woman who long years ago you
swore you loved the best.

But what funny things
Memory brings—
Who would have thought
That I would be caught
With a tear in my eye,
On the Fourth of July?

The Absentminded Man.
"What day does the Fourth of July
come on this year?" asked the absent-
minded man.
"On Sunday."
"Yes, but what day of the month?"

THE DAY AFTER THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH."



FARM AND GARDEN

Farm Telephones.

In some parts of the country tele-
phones are becoming very common. It
seems that once a telephone is estab-
lished in the family it is there to stay.
Other sections of the country are very
much behind the times in this respect,
probably because no one has gone
ahead with the preliminary arrange-
ments.

A farm telephone is not only a great
luxury, but it is fast becoming an ab-
solute necessity. With the addition of
more business to the farm every year
and the scarcity of labor anything that
saves steps is worth money. When
you get accustomed to doing business
over the telephone you realize its
great value.

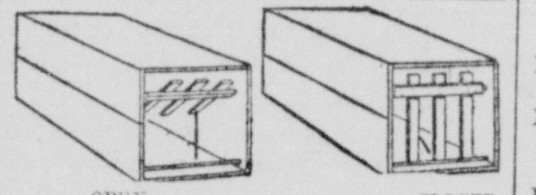
A short time ago I heard a farmer
order 100 bushels of seed oats by
phone from another farmer about ten
miles away. He had seen a sample
at the fair last fall and made the ne-
gotiations accordingly. The business
was transacted in about five minutes
while the farmer was sitting at his
desk after reading his morning mail
left at the box by the rural delivery
man. It would have taken him all
day to get his mail and drive to the
other farmer and buy his seed oats.

But there is a social side to farm
life that is fostered by the telephone.
It often happens that a woman is left
alone for the day and she can easily
make arrangements to have a neigh-
bor call and spend the time pleasant-
ly, instead of feeling lonely. Then it
is so easy to make social arrangements
for evenings or to meet friends as oc-
casion requires.

There are always people in a neigh-
borhood who are public-spirited
enough to go ahead with the necessary
arrangements to establish a telephone
service. Others should encourage them
promptly by subscribing to the fund
required. Everybody is benefited, be-
cause the arrangement is mutual in
the neighborhood. — Agricultural
Epitomist.

A Trap Nest.

The accompanying plan of trap nest
is quite simple and can be made from
a box of suitable size. It should be
12 or 14 inches square by 20 or 24



inches long. The slats should be nailed
to a crosspiece about one-quarter the
distance from the top. A couple of
nails are driven through the box and
into the crosspiece to swing on. Half
way back, on the inside, a narrow
piece of board is nailed, back of which
the nest is made.

To set the trap simply raise the
slats inward from the bottom 8 or 9
inches high and place a small stick
under one of the slats. As the hen
enters the door is raised off the stick,
which falls to the floor. There should
be about five slats for a box 12 or 14
inches in width, slats close against
inch strip at bottom.

When Vegetables Mature.

The following list will show the gar-
dener how long after planting the va-
rious common vegetables will mature
their growth and be ready for use:

Bush beans	40 to 65 days
Pole beans	50 to 80 days
Beets	60 to 80 days
Early cabbage	10 to 130 days
Carrots	75 to 100 days
Caiflower	100 to 130 days
Celery	120 to 150 days
Sweet corn	60 to 100 days
Cucumbers	60 to 80 days
Eggplants	100 to 140 days
Onion sets	130 to 150 days
Onion sets	90 to 120 days
Parsley	30 to 120 days
Peas	125 to 160 days
Parsnips	40 to 80 days
Peppers	100 to 140 days
White potatoes	80 to 140 days
Pumpkins	100 to 140 days
Radishes	20 to 40 days
Spinach	30 to 60 days
Bush squashes	60 to 80 days
Late squashes	120 to 160 days
Tomatoes	100 to 140 days
Turnips	110 to 140 days

Water for the Chickens.

Take an ordinary baking pan and
have the tinsmith rivet on an "ear"
on one side for nailing to a tree.
Have him also make a hole in the
bottom in one corner, that the water
can be let out every day and the pan
be kept clean. Nail the pan to a tree
about twelve inches from the ground,
so the chicks can drink without get-
ting into it with their feet. The birds
will soon discover that it is a fine
place from which to get a drink on
hot days. Sometimes they find, too,
that it is a convenient place for a
bath, and this of course makes the
water dirty. But it is not much trou-
ble to refill the pan with clean water,
and this should be done two or three
times a day. Chickens and birds re-
quire a great deal of water, and they
often suffer for lack of it. Don't ne-
glect them.—Boston Herald.

Hog Cholera.

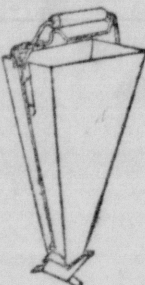
In the way of treatment the United
States Bureau of Animal Industry has
discovered a vaccine which saves

about 80-odd per cent after cholera ap-
pears in a herd, and a larger per cent
if vaccinated before the disease is in-
troduced. Time will demonstrate the
practicability of this method. The
bacteriology department of the Kansas
State Agricultural College is also
working along these lines, but is not
yet ready to announce anything but
progress.

When symptoms of cholera appear
in a herd, it is wise to dip the whole
herd, disinfect their quarters thor-
oughly, give them a slight change in
feed, and add to this about five drops
of tincture of prickly ash for each
hundred pounds of hog once or twice a
day. The old remedy of wood ashes
and salt is good in many instances. A
little powdered sulphate of copper,
dried sulphate of iron or charcoal
given daily when the animals are not
perfectly healthy frequently does much
good. After all, the old adage, an
ounce of prevention is worth a pound
of cure, holds good here.

Saves the Fertilizer.

Fertilizer is expensive. By the old
method of distributing it there was
usually enough wasted to represent a
pretty penny. Then came



along a Virginia man and
invented the hand fer-
tilizer dropper. This de-
vice consists of an old
shaped bucket, running
to a point at the bottom
and having a small open-
ing there, through which
the contents filters. A
hinged valve, operated by
a rod that leads to the handle of the
bucket, controls the flow. The top of
the rod is connected to a crossbar,
which runs under the handle of the
bucket. This bar is in close reach,
and, when resting on the top of the
bucket the valve is open. To close the
valve the operator merely extends a
finger and lifts the bar, thus shutting
off the fertilizer. The valve flares at
the bottom, spreading the fertilizer in
a broad, fine stream. For small farms,
gardens and lawns this device is of
great convenience, and is a money-
saver.

As Usual.

He bought a hoe, a rake, a spade,
Some little seeds to sow,
At last he got the garden made
And saw the green things grow.

He work'd the rows and beds each day;
Each little plant he knew,
And as he smiled and sweat away
Oh, joy! how fast they grew.

No floods came down to wash things out,
No frosts to kill or blight;
No neighbor's chickens scratched about;
No kine strayed in at night.

Each seed he planted did its best
And not a one did rot—
No other garden, East or West,
Such vegetables begot.

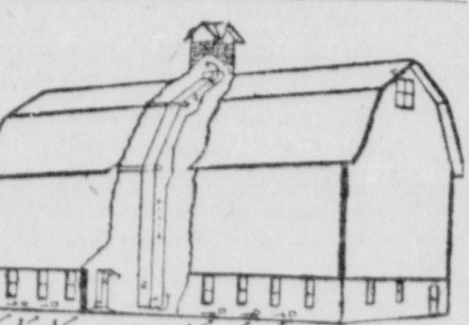
But still this man did not enjoy
These vegetables so new.
For every night a neighbor's boy
Stole what the garden grew.
—Puck.

Earnings of Good Cows.

To demonstrate that all the good
cows are not confined to any one breed
and to show that the net profit per
year is from a good cow attention is
called to the records of the best five
cows at the Wisconsin experiment sta-
tion as follows: Johanna, Holstein,
13,186.2 pounds milk, 444.96 pounds fat,
average test, 3.62 per cent, net profit
\$95.31; Marcella, Jersey, 7,783.1
pounds milk, 442.33 pounds butter fat,
average test, 5.68 per cent, net profit
\$80.01; Margaret, Guernsey, 8,652.7
pounds milk, 403.25 pounds fat, aver-
age test, 4.66 per cent, net profit
\$73.30; Christina, Ayrshire, 9,037.4
pounds milk, 366.58 pounds fat, aver-
age test, 4.06 per cent, net profit
\$66.21. The cost of feed at market
prices has been charged to each cow
and the figures represent the sale of
butter fat less the cost of feed. The
skim milk, calf, and manure are pro-
ducts in addition.

The King System of Ventilation.

Ventilation for stables and barns is
now regarded as one of the essentials
to be provided for in construction. The
King system as illustrated in the dia-



SHOWING THE VENTILATING FLUES.

gram consists of two sets of flues, one
set to admit the fresh air, the other to
furnish an escape for the vitiated air.
The inlet or fresh air flues should be
placed not more than ten feet apart
and located in the exterior walls of the
barn. The outlet may include one
or more flues.

Study Fertilizer.

A few simple fertilizer maxims are
so important that they should be
fixed in the mind. Per cent is only
another way for saying parts in 100.
Fertilizers may be direct or indirect
in action. The former contains need-
ed plant food, the latter enables the
plant to get food from soil or air. Lime
is not plant food under common
conditions; it corrects a bad condition
of soil—sourness—and unlocks soil
materials. Sulphate of iron (copper-
as), sulphate of copper (blue stone),
sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts)
and sulphate of lime (gypsum) are
among these indirect fertilizers.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Potatoes with Cheese.

Pare and cut into small cubes
enough potatoes to make a pint; lay
them in cold water half an hour, drain
and cook in salted water until tender.
Place a layer in a buttered baking
dish, sprinkle thickly with grated
cheese, pepper and salt, with bits of
butter and a little celery salt; fill the
dish in this way, pour over a cupful
of milk, bake fifteen minutes and serve
hot.

Boiled Salad Dressing.

Take two teaspoons sugar, two tea-
spoons flour, one-half cup cream, one-
half teaspoon both mustard and salt,
two tablespoons butter and two table-
spoons vinegar. Rub flour, seasonings
and butter together. Add cream and
cook in double boiler until hot, then
add vinegar slowly. Add eggs slight-
ly beaten and cook until it begins to
thicken.

Eggless Ginger Snaps.

One cup of granulated sugar, one
full cup of shortening—equal parts
lard, butter and beef drippings, or one
half butter and one-half lard—one ta-
blespoon ginger, one-half cup cooking
molasses, one-half cup hot water, one
tablespoon baking soda, one teaspoon
salt. Put soda on the molasses and
pour on water and stir. Flour enough
to roll thin.

Veal Soup.

Take a well-broken joint of veal
weighing about three pounds and cover
with four quarts cold water; boil
gently for several hours, then add one-
quarter pound macaroni, previously
cooked tender, or a cupful of boiled
rice, season to taste with salt and pep-
per, boil up once and serve.

Cracker Tarts.

Split common crackers in halves and
soak them in cold water about five
minutes. Drain water off and put one-
third of a teaspoon of butter on cen-
ter of each half. Bake in hot oven
until nicely browned; then put a tea-
spoon of raspberry jam (or any kind
of jelly) in the center of each.

French Dressing.

The ordinary French dressing is
quickly and easily made. Mix in a
small bowl three-fourths of a teaspoon-
ful salt, quarter of a teaspoonful pep-
per, two tablespoonsful vinegar and
four tablespoonsful olive oil. Stir un-
til well blended.

Fruit Cookies.

One egg, one cup of sugar, one-half
cup of butter, one cup of raisins, two-
thirds cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon
of cinnamon, one-half of clove and
nutmeg, two teaspoons of baking pow-
der and flour to mix quite stiff. Drop
from spoon on buttered tin.

Jelly Roll.

One egg, one-third cupful sugar,
two or three large spoonfuls milk,
three-quarters teaspoonful baking pow-
der, pinch salt, one-half cupful (good
measure) flour. Put on jelly and roll
while warm. Tin used 9 by 5½
inches.

Flour Polish in Kitchen.
You can polish your nickel kitchen
utensils by rubbing them while hot
with a soft cloth dipped in flour. If
any flour remains around the handles
it can easily be removed with a small
brush.

Kettle Knob.

To replace worn out knob on tea ket-
tle lid saw an empty spool in two and
secure with screw the same as old one
was. A half of spool also can be used
for knob on screen door.

Prevent Biscuits from Burning.
Sprinkle salt on the bottom of the
oven before putting in a pan of cake
or biscuits and there will be no dan-
ger of burning.

Short Suggestions.

Wash the refrigerator every week
with soda water and keep a saucer of
charcoal in it.

Never throw away pea pods; they
give a delicious flavor to the puree
for the next day.

It is much easier to skin onions if
they are covered with boiling water
for a few moments before peeling.

A roast of meat which is to be served
cold should be wrapped in a cloth
when it is put away. It keeps its
flavor better.

After scrubbing potatoes to bake,
grease them with lard, and the outer
skin will come off like burnt paper
when the potatoes are served.

See that clothes are thoroughly
dried and aired after being ironed.
Otherwise they will not smell fresh
and sweet and white garments will
soon become yellow.

Save the water in which rice is
boiled, and let it stand until jellied.
It makes an economical substitute for
milk in the making of cream soups,
patties and other dishes.

Pecan and English walnut meats
chopped and halved and laid over the
top of a pumpkin pie just before it
goes into the oven makes fine season-
ing, rich and well-flavored.

To clean batter from the cake pan
let it harden in the pan and scrape
out with a steel knife, or first grease
the pan before making the batter.
Pour hot water in cereal pans, place
on the lid and steam the vessel and it
will clean easily.

For Boys and Girls

The Two Little Mice.

One night two little mice stole out
To see what they could find.
A house they spied, door open wide,
And, oh, a bacon rind!

"Let's go right in," says Mousie Wee,
"And have our supper here."
Says Mousie Wise, with solemn eyes,
"It is a trap, I fear."

So Mousie Wee and Mousie Wise
Stole silently away.

"A bacon rind's a bacon rind,
But traps are traps," they say.
—Philadelphia Record.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House is the popular present-day name given to the President's residence in Washington, and is officially designated as the Executive Mansion.

It stands on Pennsylvania avenue occupying a reservation of twenty acres of space midway between the U. S. Treasury and the building housing the departments of the state, war and navy.

The White House is constructed of freestone painted white, is 176 feet long by 86 wide and has undergone some important changes in recent years. The architecture shows eight plain Ionic columns in front and a semi-circle portico in the rear.

The grounds are adorned with fountains, flowers, and shrubbery, and form a pleasing retreat in the midst of buildings and streets devoted to commercial and public business.

Within, the White House is adorned with excellent portraits of the ex-Presidents of the United States. The largest apartment is the famous East Room, which is 80 by 40 feet with ceilings 22 feet high. The adjoining apartment is the Blue Room, finished in blue and gold, devoted to receptions, diplomatic and social. The Green Room and Red Room, so-called from their furnishings, are each 30 by 20 feet.

The executive offices of the President and his secretaries, together with the apartments of the President's family, are located on the second floor.

The first President's residence was begun in 1792 but was not occupied until 1800, when President John Adams and his family became the occupants. This White House was burned in 1814 by the British army.

The present White House was constructed in 1818-29, and since that date every successive President has been domiciled therein.—Bee Hive.

NANCY'S MOTHS.

I have written a little story which I think may interest you, and I would like to have you know that it is founded on fact. Here it is:

"Now, Nancy," said Mrs. Gordon, one sunny morning in April, "the moth season has again come around, and I want you to help me drive the naughty little things out. For every one you kill and bring to me I will give you a penny."

Very much pleased, little Nancy started out on her murderous quest. Two hours later, however, she returned to her mother with five dilapidated moths, and she was a very much discouraged little girl.

"I didn't know it was so hard to catch them, mamma," she said.

"Well, try again, dear," replied her mother, with a smile.

Nancy sat down and thought, "How can I get some more moths. I wonder?" Then a bright idea struck her and she ran off gaily, followed by a large brown spaniel, Ben, who rarely allowed her out of his sight.

"Margaret," said Mrs. Gordon, entering the kitchen at noon, "have you seen Nancy lately?"

"No, ma'am," replied Margaret, "about 10 o'clock, though, I saw her go over toward Mrs. White's with Ben."

"Well," said mother, beginning to be worried, "I'll send Jack after her." But Jack was saved the trouble, for at that moment Miss Nancy appeared in a very soiled dress, minus her hair ribbon, but thoroughly happy. In her hand was a little grayish mass, and she exclaimed: "Mamma, I found twenty-nine of 'em in Mrs. White's barn in an old chair! I tried to get thirty, but I got too hungry. O-o-o-oh! Apple pie for lunch?" Whereupon she was hurried off by mother to be cleaned up a bit.

That afternoon she marched down the street, with Ben at her heels, and a handful of pennies, the result of her morning's toil, to buy a dolly "just like Helen's," for, although mother explained that it wasn't Mrs. White's moths she wanted, she had not the heart to disappoint her small daughter, whose quest had been so successful.—Edith H. Robinson, in the New York Tribune.

WISE OLD JACK.

Jack was a wise old cart-horse in our village. Often, when a child, I used to stand at the door of the shop of John Hall, the blacksmith, and see him shoe old Jack, saw a writer in an exchange.

How cheerful it was, of a cold day, to see the fire flame up as John

moved the bellows up and down! And then, when he took up the horseshoe in his iron pinchers, and laid it on the anvil, and made the sparks fly as he hammered, how intently would I watch the scene!

One day Mr. Hall's boy, in shoeing Jack, drove a nail the wrong way. Jack did not find it out till he had gone home, and then, the nail began to pain him a good deal; so what did he do but open the gate and limp back to the blacksmith's shop!

Mr. Hall saw him coming, and knew at once that something must be the matter, Jack came in, and held up his lame foot, as much as to say, "Please take off my shoe." Mr. Hall took it off, bathed the foot, and replaced the shoe, whereupon the old horse trotted back to his master's farm.

Jack was always very playful. He liked to have a bit of fun with his master, and would run round and round the pasture when the latter came to harness him. But he never kept his master waiting more than two or three minutes. It was all meant as a joke.—Home Herald.

LITTLE MISS PIG.

"See me skip!" said Little Miss Pig one fine spring morning. "I believe I could keep up until the sun goes down." "I believe you could," said Mr. Rooster, as he stopped pecking among the straw. "You do it very well." "Three, four, five," smiled Little Miss Pig. "There's Mrs. Duck in the gateway. Call her to see me skip." So Mr. Rooster crowed, and up came Mrs. Duck, followed by all her little ducklings. "Nine, ten, eleven," cried Miss Pig. "There's Mr. Turkey walking by the hedge. Call him to see me skip." So Mr. Rooster crowed and Mrs. Duck quacked, and up came Mr. Turkey. "Eighteen, nineteen, twenty," panted Miss Pig. "I see the Red Calf feeding in the meadow. Call him to see me skip." So Mr. Rooster crowed, Mrs. Duck quacked and Mr. Turkey gobbled, and up came the Red Calf. "Twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven," said the skipper. "Very, very good," cried the crowd and they all began laughing with delight. "Twenty-eight, twenty-nine—" But before Miss Pig could say "thirty" she gave a little cry of fear, for Carlo, the watchdog, had walked at that moment into the yard. Down went the skipping rope, and off went Miss Pig, followed by Mr. Rooster, Mrs. Duck and her children, Mr. Turkey and the Red Calf, just as fast as they could go. The noise they made was heard a mile away, and poor old Carlo, who meant no harm, sat down with his ears pricked up wondering what it was all about.—Washington Star.

A SCULPTOR AT WORK.

A good many people who have never seen the inside of a sculptor's studio suppose that he chips his statues out of blocks of marble. As a matter of fact, the sculptor rarely works upon marble except to give a few finishing touches to his creation.

He makes, to begin with, a small model of his subject in wax. Then, if the completed work is to be of considerable size, an iron framework is constructed to support it. On this framework the sculptor builds up and fashions a full-size copy in clay of his wax model. His work, generally speaking, ends here. The rest belongs to his assistants, who are skilled mechanics.

The clay figure, when hard, is covered with plaster of paris. When the plaster has set the clay is dug out and the hollow plaster case remaining is used as a model for casting a plaster replica of the sculptor's handiwork.

This cast, in turn, is used either as a model for casting in bronze or as a model for copying in marble. The copying process is purely mechanical, though it requires great skill and care. It is done by taking a great multitude of measurements from the plaster and drilling holes to the required depth in the block of marble. The marble is then chipped away to the depth of the drill holes, and the carver proceeds to copy the details of the work from the original, under the supervision of the sculptor.—Washington Star.

WHY FOAM IS WHITE.

"How white the foam is!" said the pretty girl, in a voice muffled by the sable stole drawn across her red mouth. "Yet the sea is green. Why, then, isn't the foam green?"

The young sophomore laughed in derision. "Gee, you are ignorant!" he said. "Beer is brown, but its foam is white too. Shake up black ink and you get white foam. Shake up red ink and the result is the same. A body that reflects all the light it receives, without absorbing any, is always white. All bodies powdered into tiny diamond form, so that they throw back the light from many facets, absorb none of it and are white by consequence. Powdered black marble, for instance, is white. And foam is water powdered into these small diamonds, and hence its whiteness."—New York Press.

CONUNDRUMS.

When are young folks like grasshoppers? Ans. When having a hop on the green.

Why are tipplers and lawyers alike? Ans. Both are always to be found at the bar.

Why is a train like a clock? Ans. Both run, but never walk.

When is a rope like a school child? Ans. When taught (but).

Love and Work Make Americans the Happiest People on Earth

A Reply to Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.

Modern Americans are the most unhappy people on the face of the earth because we are the most prosperous people; because we are the freest people, because we are the most highly elevated.

Such was the declaration of Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, who added in explanation of his startling statement that "freedom and education make for unhappiness. They flood society with problems that tax the mind and sear the heart."

Surely this would be a very unhappy state of affairs if it only happened to exist anywhere. "Darwin," the prize ape of the circus, who was most happily reunited to Miss Rosebud, a long lost chimpanzee love, the other day, ought to be, according to Prof. Small's theory, the most blissful being alive.

Yet "Darwin" has, perhaps, had education enough to be miserable. No doubt his heart is seared by the perception that the ape in the next cage has more food than he, or, at any rate, has more left of his food allowance, and no doubt his mind is taxed as to how he may get it away from him.

But he is not free, he is not prosperous and he is absolutely without responsibilities. By so much he should be happier than his jungle brother. And yet if the door of his cage were left open for a moment, would he not immediately go in search of all the miseries from which he is protected by his kind captors?

Nowhere in the world are the majority of people wholly prosperous, free or highly educated. By Prof. Small's reasoning, therefore, they should all be as happy, if not happier, than irresponsible apes.

And they are not. Moreover their miseries are all made by a lack of education, of freedom and of prosperity, and by an excess of responsibility. There are more free people, more educated people, more prosperous people in the United States than in any other country, consequently more happy people.

For there are just two things in the world that confer happiness—love that suits us and work that suits us. If we have both, there are no gods that we need envy. But both the love and the work have to be congenial. Practically all of us have to work, and we find happiness in the work which we are best fitted to do. Practically all of us have to love, and we should love according to our aptitudes or limitations, just as we should work according to them. America offers greater freedom of work and greater freedom of love, since it bases its marriages upon love and not upon financial advantage, than any other country.

To love and to work is the sum of the happiest life. And it is a sum which most Americans work out along the very lines of freedom and prosperity and education, which, according to Prof. Small should make us miserable.—New York Evening World.

Spheres of the Sexes.

"Yet in the Long Years Liker Must They Grow."

By Alice Stone Blackwell.

At the recent hearing in Boston on woman suffrage, Prof. William T. Sedgwick said, in substance, that the character, sphere, and functions of men and women become more and more differentiated with the advance of civilization and that anything which tends to lessen this differentiation is a step backward toward barbarism.

This argument proves altogether too much. If it be true, then every change that has been made in the position of women during the last hundred years has been a retrogression.

Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, in a recent address, mentioned that in the early Colonial days of Massachusetts the wives of prominent and learned men were often unable to read and write. The spheres of men and women were more sharply differentiated when women were debarred from the whole realm of learning than they are today, when both men and women are educated. Would Prof. Sedgwick say that it was a step backward when women are admitted to education?

All the public and semi-public work which women now do on charitable boards, etc., is of modern date. The Anti-Slavery Society was literally split in twain by the appointment of a woman on one of its committees. The functions of men and women were made widely differentiated when men could serve on philanthropic boards and women could not, than they are now, when both can serve. Was it a backward step toward barbarism when women were made eligible?

Undoubtedly there is a sphere which is exclusively men's and another which is exclusively women's; but there is also a large extent of territory common to both. And all the progress of the woman movement up to this time has come through the discovery that one thing after another which had been supposed to be a strictly masculine monopoly, was really common ground. Since this has already been found true in a hundred instances, why may it not prove true in the one hundred and first?

There is no ground for the dogma that anything which lessens the differentiation between the sexes must be injurious. Tennyson wrote:

"Woman is not undeveloped man,

But diverse," which the suffragists believe as heartily as the antis. But Tennyson added: "Yet in the long years liker must they grow, The man be more of woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness and in moral height, Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world; She mental breadth, nor lose in childhood care."

Who shall say that such a change would be a retrogression toward barbarism?

Question of Liking People.

By Winifred Black.

Do you like people for what they are, or for what they do? I'm afraid I like them for what they are—and, after all, that really isn't quite fair, is it?

The other day I spent the afternoon with a friend of mine. She is a sweet woman, a bright woman, and a good humored woman, so my afternoons with her are like the shadow of a great rock in a thirsty land.

This particular afternoon was a failure—there was another woman at the party.

She was a pretty, vain, talkative, self-centered woman, with prejudices in place of opinions and dislikes instead of ideals. She talked and she flattered and she contradicted and she tore the nice long, quiet afternoon into little bits of scraps—and I could hardly wait till she had gone to ask my friend what in the world she saw about a little flatter budget like that to like.

"Do you find her interesting," I said, "or amusing, or do you owe her money, or what?"

"No," said my friend, "I do not find her interesting. I do not find her amusing, and I do not owe her money or anything else, but she's a woman of fine character, and though I don't like her a bit, I love her."

"She sent her younger brother to school on money that she earned herself by writing those long, foolish stories that make you cross whenever you try to read them."

"She is devoted itself to her invalid mother, and she is the most industrious, economical, sincere, little creature I ever saw, so all the time she's talking and fussing and fuming and contradicting and interrupting, I keep saying over and over in my mind—unselfish, devoted, industrious, economical, courageous—as if I were telling a bit of a rosary—and so we get on beautifully together."

I wonder if my friend's way is the right way? I wonder if we ought to like people for the really fine things they do instead of to dislike them for the silly, annoying things they say?—New York American.

An Inventive Genius.

Nikola Tesla, the man who harnessed Niagara, was talking to an interviewer about inventors.

"The successful inventor," said Mr. Tesla, smiling, "has an odd, quaint mind, a mind full of surprises. Thus Smethurst, I am convinced, was an inventor at heart, though circumstances had made a grocer of him. "Smethurst, during his seaside holiday, was seen upon the boardwalk with a large bottle under his arm."

"Smethurst," said an acquaintance, "what have you got in that bottle that I see you carrying about with you day and night?"

"Chloroform," said Smethurst.

"What the deuce are you doing

with chloroform here on the boardwalk?"

"That big dub of a Jones," said Smethurst, "has threatened to give me a sound thrashing the first time he meets me, and as soon as I see him coming I'm going to take a good dose. I don't propose to suffer if I can help it."—Philadelphia Record.

That the county is increasing its wealth at rapid strides is shown by the assessments of this year, which aggregate nearly \$300,000,000, a gain of more than \$60,000,000 in five years.

Under exceptionally good conditions of weather and clouds vessels of the navy have exchanged searchlight signals at a distance of 65 miles.

LOCUST PLAGUE IN SYRIA.

Methods of Government Commission to Prevent Recurrence This Year.

Consul Jesse B. Jackson, writing from Aleppo, describes the Turkish plans for preventing a recurrence this year of the scourge of locusts in northern Syria:

During the months of June and July, 1908, this province was visited by great swarms of locusts, permeating every locality to such an extent that the crops then standing, as well as the vegetables in their early state, were entirely destroyed. As this is purely an agricultural country, the hardship caused thereby to the peasantry amounted to almost a calamity. In partially irrigated districts the second crop was planted, the product of which was sold to local inhabitants at exorbitant prices.

It appears that the locust lays an enormous quantity of eggs soon after a long flight, depositing them in a protecting sack in a hole it makes in the ground. These eggs hatch out in the following spring, and unless the climate is exceedingly cold during the winter season the increase therefrom is enormous.

Accordingly, considerable activity has recently been manifest in official circles in this vicinity toward preventing a recurrence of the deplorable devastation of last year. With this idea in view a commission was lately appointed by the government, and designated as the "locust commission," empowered to exercise such means as appeared most effective toward exterminating the insects. The commission therefore requires, that every rural inhabitant collect and deliver to the government at least 20 oke (oke equals 2½ pounds), equal to about 55 pounds of locust eggs, under penalty of a fine. This has resulted in the gathering of various quantities from the different localities, as follows: Kilis 35,335 oke; Imperial domains, 99,385 oke; Aleppo, 19,285 oke; Rakka, 1,970 oke; Biredjik, 8,680 oke; Ourla, 2,542 oke; Bab, 61,851 oke; total, 299,045 oke, equal to 629,882 pounds.

In addition, the surface of certain territories was plowed over as follows, viz.: Mumbouch, 5,525 doonums (doonum equals one-fourth acre); Maara, 5,275 doonums; Idlib, 4,080 doonums; Aleppo, 274 doonums; Imperial domains, 1,000 doonums, total, 16,154 doonums, equivalent to 4,038½ acres.

It is assumed by those in authority that these measures, while not likely to entirely prevent the reappearance of the locusts during the coming spring and summer months, will tend greatly to reduce them in numbers, at least sufficiently so to enable a more successful combat and destruction of them through the use of chemicals and by other processes.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

The Law and the Optimist.

Pessimists, assured of man's retrogression, should study the laws of the eighteenth century. In kindness, at least, man has advanced.

When the supposedly wise Blackstone wrote (1769) there were 160 offences punishable with death—offences such as growing tobacco, cutting trees, stealing linen put out to dry, etc. Had Blackstone been really instead of only supposedly wise, he would surely have worked toward the repeal instead of toward the tabulation of these incredibly stupid and barbarous laws.

Lecky says: "The law which condemned a man guilty of high treason to be cut down while half hanged, to be disembowelled and have his intestines burnt before his face, was still executed in ghastly detail."

Those who complain of justice's frequent mis-carriages may see from these facts that stupid laws and wicked laws are not a modern innovation. The law has always trailed behind the race. Perhaps it always will.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Angels on Horseback.

There are many ways of cooking oysters. "Angels on Horseback" are well known but I should hope not very well liked. It is a barbarous conjunction, that of bacon with oysters; a tremendous compliment to the bacon, it is true, but an insult to the fish.

Nor can I praise the steak and oysters so dear to many. But as an ingredient in a beefsteak pie nothing but praise can be spoken of the bivalve. There are oysters in that most delicious of pies, the one that cooks for twenty-four hours and keeps a man up all night to see that it does not leave off boiling. Need I say that I refer to the world famous pudding at the Cheshire Cheese?—From the Gentlewoman.

Could Lose Anything.

A newly-elected Senator from the West was on his way to Washington. He was thinking great things, when the conductor came into the car with his characteristic, "Have your tickets ready." The Senator began to fumble in one pocket, then another. When the conductor came to him he was still looking for his ticket. "Did you have it when you got on?" inquired the conductor, somewhat impatiently.

"Of course I did. This isn't my first trip."

"Then you couldn't have lost it?" "Couldn't have lost it?" replied the late politician. "H—, I lost a bass drum once."—Philadelphia Record.

In Northern Norway the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22.

WORTH QUOTING

The queer way women can dress their children is nothing like as queer, to the New York Press, as the way they can name them.

There are no more old maids nowadays. Instead, laments the Atlanta Constitution, they are women "who chose to pursue careers."

Many a woman's ideas of economy, sneers the Philadelphia Record, is to cook too much in order to make dainty dishes of the left-overs.

Five million dollars will be spent to develop a water-power 165 miles from Butte, Mont. The electric power will be used in the mines near Butte.

Germany reports great national prosperity. This, insists the Washington Star, ought to be some compensation to the Kaiser for lack of success in the role of war-lord that he was disposed to assume.

Investigators in St. Louis contend that nine-tenths of the criminals in that city are victims of the opium habit. As for the other tenth, comments the Washington Star, it may be that they stand in with the police.

Stay outdoors a little while and take some deep breaths of the outer air; better still, walk between the work place and the home a few days, and get over this habit of kicking about the weather, advises the Denver Republican.

If you persist in sleeping through the sermon, you may wake up suddenly, warns the Atlanta Constitution, and in the confusion of the moment place a \$10,000 bill in the collection basket—just as that Washington (Pa.) man did.

Says the Philadelphia Inquirer: This milk question is becoming of the utmost importance. An unclean dairy, milking done under unsanitary conditions and cows not properly cared for are menaces to life, and they must be dealt with.

The cause of the tree must be won, avers the Cleveland Leader. The forces at work in the right direction are too many and too great to be withstood. The problem of the forests will look much better in the United States a generation hence or even a decade.

Assaults upon the jury system, laments the Schenectady Union, are inroads upon the ancient plan of the privilege of man doing equal and exact justice as between his fellows, who, under the recognized procedure, aims for the granting of what they conceived to be their portion.

School teachers should be the best paid class of public servants, as well as the most efficient, insists the New York Journal. And the fact that the work that they have been doing has been under-valued and under-rewarded for so long is all the more reason that it should be recognized and adequately paid now.

The recovery of \$100,000,000 worth of coal lands by the Government as the result of a suit against the Northern Pacific in the District Court of Montana follows close upon the settlement with the Union Pacific by which the Government recovered a valuable tract of mineral land. This, comments the New York World, is the right kind of conservation of natural resources.

The maidens of Chicago are in despair. They have appealed to the Illinois Legislature to help them distinguish a married from an unmarried man. They want to know, explains the Boston Post, where they stand as soon as they are introduced so as to waste neither time nor affection. The woman's state is self-averted; she is either a Miss or a Mrs., while the man lurks in a dual capacity under his plain Mister. In Massachusetts, where there are 70,000 more women than men, there does not seem to be any complaint. Our ladies are keen. No New England man is married but carries the stigma of contented subjection. If it were not so, it would be easy to find a new title to unlock the male puzzle. We suggest the old-fashioned term Squire. Let the married men be introduced as Squires. That will fix the gay masqueraders.

The Servant Problem, Plus.

"But," says the lady of the house to the applicant, "you really should not ask such high wages from me, when you consider the conveniences with which my house is equipped—electric cooking range, electric washing and ironing machines, vacuum sweepers and dusters, pneumatic parcel carriers from and to all floors and rooms, phones and annunciators in each room, sanitary wall and floor finishes, filtered air, filtered water, antiseptic refrigerator—"

"Yes, mum," interrupts the applicant, "but the likes of you ought to know that a scientific expert draws a lot more money than a kitchen mechanic."—From Judge.

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North-bound		South-bound	
Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour	Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour
6:53 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	6:53 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
x8:13 a. m.	7:50 a. m.	8:13 a. m.	7:50 a. m.
8:53 a. m.	8:51 a. m.	8:53 a. m.	8:51 a. m.
*9:17 a. m.	*9:09 a. m.	*9:17 a. m.	*9:09 a. m.
9:53 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	9:53 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
10:53 a. m.	10:50 a. m.	10:53 a. m.	10:50 a. m.
*11:17 a. m.	*11:09 a. m.	*11:17 a. m.	*11:09 a. m.
11:53 a. m.	11:50 a. m. *	11:53 a. m.	11:50 a. m.
12:53 p. m.	12:50 p. m.	12:53 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
*1:17 p. m.	1:50 p. m.	*1:17 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
1:53 p. m.	*2:09 p. m.	1:53 p. m.	*2:09 p. m.
2:53 p. m.	2:50 p. m.	2:53 p. m.	2:50 p. m.
*3:17 p. m.	3:50 p. m.	*3:17 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
3:53 p. m.	*4:09 p. m.	3:53 p. m.	*4:09 p. m.
4:53 p. m.	4:50 p. m.	4:53 p. m.	4:50 p. m.
5:53 p. m.	5:50 p. m.	5:53 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
*6:17 p. m.	*6:09 p. m.	*6:17 p. m.	*6:09 p. m.
6:53 p. m.	6:50 p. m.	6:53 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
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8:53 p. m.	8:50 a. m.	8:53 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
10:20 p. m.G	9:50 a. m.	10:20 p. m.G	9:50 a. m.
11:55 p. m.C	11:38 a. m.	11:55 p. m.C	11:38 a. m.
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Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.	
Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.	
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Railway Co.

TIME TABLE

North Bound.			
	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:40am	12:20pm	5:50pm
Lv Bedford	7:55am	1:38pm	7:05pm
Lv Odon	9:01am	2:40pm	8:12pm
Lv Elmore	9:11am	2:49pm	8:22pm
Lv Beehunter	9:27am	3:03pm	8:35pm
Lv Linton	9:42am	3:20pm	8:49pm
Lv Jasonville	10:06am	3:43pm	9:11pm
Ar Terre Haute	10:55am	4:35pm	10:05pm
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.			
South Bound			
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lv Terre Haute	6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm
Lv Jasonville	6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Lv Linton	7:13am	12:30pm	6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	7:25am	12:43pm	7:04pm
Lv Elmore	7:40am	12:58pm	7:19pm
Lv Odon	7:50am	1:08pm	7:29pm
Lv Bedford	9:05am	2:20pm	8:40pm
Ar Seymour	10:15am	3:30pm	9:50pm
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.			
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or			
H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A. Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.			

TIME TO ACT.

Don't Wait for the Fatal Stages
of Kidney Illness. Profit By
Seymour People's
Experience.

Occasional attacks of backache, ir regular urination, headache and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It is an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a time but return with greater intensity. If there are symptoms of dropsy—puffy swellings below the eyes, bloating of limbs and ankles, or any part of the body, don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys are well, when your old time health and vigor will return. Cures in Seymour prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

WEST REDDINGTON.

Several persons from here attended the ice cream social at Brown's Corner Saturday night.

Farmers are busy cutting wheat and putting up their clover hay.

Michael Becker Jr., came up from Louisville Saturday to spend a few days with home folks.

Everett H. Craig went to Bloomington Thursday to attend the summer term at the university.

Miss Bessie Swengel returned to her home near Azalia Sunday evening after visiting relatives and friends at Reddington.

Mrs. John Horn and mother went to Seymour on the car Sunday evening to visit friends.

A Horrible Hold-Up.

"About ten years ago my brother was 'held up' in his work, health and happiness by what he believed to be hopeless Consumption," writes W. R. Lipscomb, of Washington, N. C. "He took all kinds of remedies and treatments from several doctors, but found no help till he used Dr. Kfng's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles. He is a well man today." It's quick to relieve and the surest cure for weak or sore lungs, Hemorrhages, Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma and all Bronchial affections. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

WASKOM.

J. W. Duncan was at Vallonia Tuesday.

Mr. Cartwright and wife, of Browns-town, were here Wednesday.

Mrs. Mike Waskom visited Mrs. J. W. Duncan Wednesday.

Mrs. Jason Waskom, of Russel Chapel, and Mrs. George Cooley, of Tampico, visited in the family of J. W. Duncan Friday.

Mrs. Henry Meloncamp, of Tampico, and Miss Wheeler, of New Albany, visited in the family of Mike Waskom Friday.

Mike Waskom was at Tampico Friday.

Wheat harvest is the order of the day and the crop is about an average.

President Helps Orphans.

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of The Industrial and Orphans' Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up thin, pale, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaint. Only 50c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

SPARKSVILLE.

Ruby Bennett is staying in Tom Zollman's family.

Claud Starr purchased a new automobile last week.

J. M. Wallace came back Tuesday to take his place as depot agent and Agent Leigh La Rue returned to his home at Holton Wednesday.

Sarah Wheeler and brother, Geo. Wheeler, of Washington county, visited relatives at this place from Thursday till Monday.

Walter Lane and wife went to Ft. Ritner Tuesday.

Ted Robertson lost one of his log horses Sunday.

Our farmers are busy cutting wheat.

Don't Get a Divorce.

A western judge granted a divorce on account of ill-temper and bad breath. Dr. King's New Life Pills would have prevented it. They cure Constipation, causing bad breath, and Liver Trouble, the ill temper, dispel colds, banish headaches, conquer chills. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Playwright (describing play)—Then you have a very strong scene when you trample on all the ties of home affection, and—Well Known Actor—Cut that out. Playwright—But it's a very strong scene. Well Known Actor—Maybe, but I don't propose to trample on any ties.—Philadelphia Ledger.

TEHERAN IN A GREAT UPROAR

Advance of Nationalist Forces
Causes Panic.

THE SHAH MOVES HIS HAREM

Alarmed at the Situation Which Confronts Him in His Capital, Persia's Ruler Transfers His Household to a Place of Greater Safety.—Russia Has Ordered Troops to March on Teheran to Take Charge of the Situation.

Teheran, Persia, July 2.—The advance of the Nationalist forces on Teheran has caused a semi-panic on the



THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

bazaars. The merchants, fearing an outbreak of lawlessness, suddenly closed their shops.

At the urgent request of the shah the British and Russian diplomatic representatives visited his majesty today to discuss the situation.

The harem of the shah has been transferred to a place of greater safety.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

St. Petersburg Responds to Persia's Dire Need.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—Orders were issued to the military department of the Caucasus to prepare troops for the Russian expedition into Teheran, the capital of Persia. The vessels necessary to transport the expedition will be assembled at Baku, whence the troops will be taken to Enzeli, on the Caspian sea. Everything is to be in readiness in case further advances on the part of the Bakhtiari tribesmen and the Kasbin revolutionists make Russian intervention in Persia necessary. A collision between the Bakhtiari and the Cossacks under the command of General Liakhoff, the military governor of Teheran, is likely to occur any day. According to official information, General Liakhoff has at his disposal only 750 men.

In addition to protecting the lives of Russian subjects at Teheran, the Russian government is determined at all costs to keep open the highway between Enzeli and the capital. This road is Russian property and the principal artery for Russian trade, which already has suffered great losses as a result of the Persian disorders. It is believed here that Great Britain will make no objection to the Teheran expedition.

MISSED HIS TRAIN

And the Angry Italian Tried Hard to Wreck the Next One.

Huntington, W. Va., July 2.—Because he was late to catch a train at Oswald, Frank Dicks, an Italian, concluded he would vent his spleen by wrecking the next train that came over the road. Accordingly he worked for a couple of hours rolling stones and logs on the C. & O. tracks, and when Mike Posh, another Italian, attempted to remove the obstruction he was driven away by Dicks at the point of a pistol. At last a negro flagged a train crew, and Dicks was lodged in jail at Fayetteville.

Recommended an Investigation.

Green Bay, Wis., July 2.—Recommendation that the state board of control investigate the system of punishment at the Wisconsin state reformatory is made by the coroner's jury which conducted an inquest on the death of John Smith, who died in the reformatory June 19. The verdict declares that Smith came to his death "by acute nephritis, caused by cruel and inhuman treatment."

Senators Were Aroused.

Washington, July 2.—The Senate "came within one" of agreeing to vote next Tuesday on the entire income tax amendment to the tariff bill, including the corporation tax substitute. The compact was prevented by the objection of Senator Bulkeley, and his opposition aroused no little feeling.

THE NATIONAL GAME

National League.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	44	15	.746
Chicago	38	22	.633
New York	33	23	.589
Cincinnati	32	29	.525
Philadelphia	27	31	.466
St. Louis	24	35	.407
Brooklyn	21	38	.356
Boston	16	42	.276

The National league schedule was suspended for the day on account of the funeral of Israel Durham, president of the Philadelphia team.

American League.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	43	20	.683
Philadelphia	36	26	.581
Boston	36	28	.563
Cleveland	32	30	.516
New York	30	31	.492
Chicago	26	34	.433
St. Louis	24	37	.393
Washington	21	40	.344

At Chicago—R.H.E.
St. Louis0010000100—2 8 1
Chicago0000000000—0 4 0

Batteries—Peltz and Criger; White, Sullivan and Owens.

At Detroit—R.H.E.
Cleveland1000000002—3 6 5
Detroit1600002000—9 13 2

Batteries—Willett and Schmidt; Berger, Liebhardt and Easterly.

At Boston—R.H.E.
Philadelphia1000000000—1 6 3
Boston10100010—3 9 1

Batteries—Bender and Thomas; Arrellanes and Carrigan.

At New York—R.H.E.
Washington0001000000—1 7 2
New York0000000100—2 7 4

Batteries—Smith, Hughes, Street, Manning, Quinn and Sweeney.

American Association.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Milwaukee	39	23	.542
Indianapolis	39	23	.527
Minneapolis	39	25	.527
Columbus	37	37	.500
Louisville	36	45	.450
Kansas City	35	35	.485
St. Paul	31	35	.470
Toledo	32	49	.444

At Kansas City—R.H.E.
Kansas City000000003—3 5 1
Indianapolis0000000100—1 8 1

Batteries—Dorner, Swann and Ritter; Glaze and Howley.

At Minneapolis—R.H.E.
Columbus0000000000—0 6 7
Minneapolis01001010—3 7 1

Batteries—Linke and James; Olmstead and Block.

At Milwaukee—R.H.E.
Louisville0002000003—5 6 1
Milwaukee0100000000—1 5 4

Batteries—Selby and Hughes; Curtis and Hostetter.

At St. Paul—R.H.E.
Toledo0200000300—5 9 1
St. Paul1000000001—2 9 5

Batteries—West and Abbott; Leroy and Yeager.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain
and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, \$1.15; No. 2 red, \$1.20. Corn—No. 2, 72½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 49c. Hay—Clover, \$11.00@ \$11@12; timothy, \$15.00@15.50; mixed, \$14.00 @ 14.50. Cattle—\$4.50 @ 6.75. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 7.25. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 4.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.50. Receipts—6,000 hogs, 1,750 cattle, 750 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.45. Corn—No. 2, 74c. Oats—No. 2, 57c. Cattle—\$2.25 @ 6.50. Hogs—\$4.25 @ 8.05. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 4.25. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 8.75.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.40. Corn—No. 2, 72½c. Oats—No. 3, 47c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.60 @ 7.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 @ 5.25. Hogs—\$5.75 @ 8.05. Sheep—\$4.25 @ 4.75. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 8.25.

Livestock at New York.
Cattle—\$3.50 @ 7.10. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.20. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 4.75. Lambs—\$5.75 @ 9.25.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$3.50 @ 7.25. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.30. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.00. Lambs—\$5.75 @ 8.50.



Anty Drudge at a Wedding.

Anty Drudge—"My present is a homely one, Dearie, just a box of Fels-Naptha soap. But if you use it in the Fels-Naptha way, it will lighten your work and bring more happiness than any silverware or bric-a-brac."

The Bride—"Thank you truly, Anty Drudge. I shall follow your advice faithfully."

Woman's work is being made easier. Take the weekly wash, for instance. It used to be an all day job, with the woman getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning to heat water for boiling clothes. Now, she washes with Fels-Naptha soap in cold or lukewarm water, and the whole washing takes little longer than half the time of the old way.

No boiling, no steaming suds, no hard-rubbing; and the clothes are cleaner and fresher than ever before. Then, too, the clothes last longer when washed with Fels-Naptha—a lot of mending saved.

Follow directions for using
Fels-Naptha on the red and green wrapper.

Comment is sometimes made that Fels-Naptha soap will not wash greasy dishes, pots and kitchen utensils without hot water. But those who understand how Fels-Naptha is to be used do all their kitchen work regularly with lukewarm or cold water.

GUTHRIE CREEK.

J. F. and Claud Henderson attended the birthday dinner of their sister, Mrs. Edie Chase, at Medora, Sunday.

Ed Meeks cut rye for Henry Henderson Thursday.

Farmers are busy cutting wheat in this neighborhood this week.

Mrs. Celestus Baker and family attended the family reunion at Honey-Clarence Childers went to Leesville Sunday night to church.

Willie Baker cut wheat for Howard Morrison Saturday.

Henry Baker is working for A. M. Kiplinger this week.

S.S.S. PURIFIES BAD BLOOD

Bad blood is responsible for most of our ailments, and when from any cause it becomes infected with impurities, humors or poisons, trouble in some form is sure to follow. Muddy, sallow complexions, eruptions, pimples, etc., show that the blood is infected with unhealthy humors which have changed it from a pure, fresh stream